

THE HISTORY

OF THE BIBLE BRIEF.

ly collected by way of Que-
stion and answer.

Read and corrected by the Author.

Deut II. v. 18, 19, 20, 21.

Ye shall lay vp these my wordes in your
heart and in your soule, and binde them for
a signe vpon your hand, that they may be
as a frontlet betweene your eyes.

And ye shall teach them y^e children,
speaking of them, when thou sittest in thine
house, and when thou walkest by the way,
and when thou liest downe, and when thou
risest vp.

And thou shalt write them vpon the posts
of thine house, and vpon the gates.

That your dayes may be multiplied, and
the dayes of your children.



*Printed by Iohn Legat, Printer to the
Vniuersitie of Cambridge. 1602.*

And are to be sold in Pauls Churchyard at
the signe the Crowne by St. Wase son,

John Do. [unclear]

John Do.

21

Smith

Shipman

Bill

Andrew

Mary Higgin

1774



To the Christian Reader.

Christian Reader, this booke was lately published in print, and given forth to be mine, wherein they have iniured both thee and me. Thee in publishing a Pamphlet so faultie and with so many wants. The iniurie to me is, because that was given forth to be mine, which I did neuer write, nor reade ouer written by others untill I sawe it in print. When my children first began to speake for the furtherance of them and my seruants in the knowledge of the Historie of the Bible, after a Chapter read at our meales, at dinner out of the olde Testament, at supper out of the new. I gaue them by word of mouth onely, such obseruations as I thought fit for their capacity and understanding, and by their answeres to my questions; I daily tooke an account how they vnderstood and retained the same in memorie. After 26. years continuance in

To the Reader.

this exercife, by some vnadvised youth
or vndiscreete feruant of mine, some
Printer gat it: whereof when I had a
inckling, I trauelled to some in authori-
tie, and by labouring with them gat
ftayed not to be printed in London: yet
comming forth, they printing it other
where without my knowledge or liking,
thought it my dutie being therto intrea-
ted alfo by others, to read it ouer, and in
some fort to redrefse the abuse offered
vnto thee by the former Impreffion. And
I befeech the Lord to bleffe this and
other my labours in fome meafure to be
profitable to thee and his Church. From
my house at Deepford the 9. of Auguſt
1602.

The L. vnprofitable Mini-
ſter Iame Enfebins
Pagit.



GENESIS.

Question.

What is Religion?

Answer.

A knitting of vs againe to God.

Q. How fell we from God?

A. By the finnes of Adam and Euah.

Q. How are we reconciled unto God?

A. By the righteousness of Iesus Christ, which is the new and second Adam.

Q. Where finde you this?

A. In the Bible.

Q. How is the Bible divided?

A. Into the old Testament

A I

and

and the new.

Q. How is the old Testament divided?

A. Into the Law and the Prophets.

Q. Who writ the Law?

A. Moses.

Q. In how many bookes?

A. In five.

Q. What call you the first booke?

A. Genesis.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth the first generation of all creatures.

Q. How is Genesis divided?

A. Into three parts: The creation of the world: The decay of the world: and the Repaire of it againe.

Q. Who made the world?

A. God.

Q. Where

Q. *Whereof?*

A. Of nothing.

Q. *Wherewith?*

A. With his word.

Q. *In how many daies?*

A. In sixe.

Q. *What did God make the first day?*

A. Heauen, earth, & light.

Q. *What did he make the second day?*

A. The firmament, and separated the waters.

Q. *What did he the third day?*

A. He gathered the waters into one place: he made drie land to appeare: he made hearbs and trees.

Q. *What did God make the fourth day?*

A. Sun, moone, & starres.

Q. *What made he the fifth day?*

A. 1

A. Birds

Genesis.

A. Birds and fishes.

Q. What made he the sixt day?

A. Creeping things, beasts and Man.

Chap. 1.

Q. What did God the seventh day?

A. He rested and sanctified it to be a Sabbath.

Q. What is a Sabbath?

A. A rest.

Q. What must we doe on the Sabbath day?

A. Holy things.

Q. What are those holy things?

A. Hearing and learning the word of God preached, praying, receiving the Sacraments, and meditating vpon Gods creatures.

Q. Wherof was Adam made?

A. Of the dust of the earth.

Q. Wherof was Enah made?

A. Of

A. Of the ribbe of Adam.

Q. Where were they set to dwell?

A. In the garden of Eden.

Q. What were they forbidden to doe?

A. That they should not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and euill.

Q. Did they obey God or not?

A. No: they did eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and euill.

Chap. 3.
The decay
of the world.

Q. What did God wish them for breaking his commandement?

A. He curied them.

Q. Whome did God curse?

A. Adam, Euah, and the serpent.

Q. Why did God curse the serpent, seeing the serpent did not eat of it?

A. Because he prouoked the.

*Q. Did all the world remain
under this curse or no?*

*A. No: God promised that
the seed of the woman should
breake the head of the serpent.*

*Q. Who was that seede of
the woman?*

A. Iesus Christ.

*Q. What is the efficient cause
of mans saluation?*

A. The loue of God.

Q. What is the material cause?

*A. The death and passion
of Iesus Christ.*

*Q. What is the instrumen-
tall cause?*

A. Faith.

Q. What is the finall cause?

A. To glorifie God.

Q. How in this world?

A. By seruing him.

Q. How in the world to come?

*A. By being glorified with
him.*

him.

Q. After that Adam and Enah were accursed, where were they set to dwell?

A. Abroad in the world.

Q. What children had they?

A. Cain and Abel.

Q. How were they brought up?

A. In the feare of God.

Q. Did they both serue God?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they both serue God rightly?

A. No: Cain serued God in hypocrisie.

Q. What hinderance was there then to religion?

A. The deuill prouoked Cain to kill his brother Abel.

Q. Did Cain kill Abel?

A. Yes.

Q. What did God with Cain

A 4

for

for killing his brother?

A. He cursed him.

Q. Did God with this curse take away all graces from Cain and his posterie, as well as the grace of adoption?

A. No: Cain was the first builder of cities. Iubal the first player of instruments. Tubal the first inuenter of smithcraft. And Iabal the first dweller in tents.

Q. Cain beeing cursed and Abel killed, whom did God raise up to serue him?

Chap. 5.

A. Sheth.

Q. Rehearse the fathers before the flood.

A. Adam, Sheth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Iered, Henoch, Methushelah, Lamech and Noah.

Q. Who was the oldest man
the

that ever lived?

A. Methushelah.

Q. How long lived he?

A. Nine hundred sixtie and nine yeares.

Q. What became of Henoch?

A. He was taken vp both bodie and soule to walke with God.

Q. How many were so taken vp besides him?

A. Two: Eliah and Iesus Christ.

Q. In what time were these taken vp?

A. Henoch, before the law: Eliah, in the Law: and Iesus Christ in the Gospel.

Q. Why were they thus taken vp?

A. That they might be three figures of our resurrection, that we shall rise againe both bodie and

and soule to walke with God

Q. Did religion continue in the posteritie of Sheth?

Chap. 6.

A. No.

Q. In whose daies decayed it?

A. In the daies of Enoch.

Q. What signe or shew was there of the decay of religion?

A. When the sonnes of God saw that the daughters of men were faire, they tooke them wiues of whome soeuer they liked.

Q. Who were the sonnes of God?

A. The posteritie of Sheth.

Q. Who were these daughters of men?

A. The posteritie of Cain.

Q. What fruit came of these marriages?

A. Gyants, monstrous men in

in conditions.

Q. What did God with the world being thus replenished?

A. He drowned it.

Q. Was all the world drowned?

A. No.

Q. Who were saved?

A. Noah, his wife, his sonnes, and their wiues.

Q. Wherein were they preserved?

A. In the arke.

Q. Did the arke preserve the?

A. No: God did shut it.

Q. How long rained it?

A. Fourtie daies and fourtie nights.

Q. How long did the waters preuaile upon the face of the earth?

A. One hundreth and fiftie daies.

Q. When

Q. When the waters were decreased, what messengers did Noah send forth?

chap. 1.

A. A rauen and a doue.

Q. Whether brought the better newes?

A. The doue brought an oliue leafe in her mouth.

Q. When the waters were gone, did Noah come forth of the arke?

A. No: he tarried seauen daies: for he said, as he went in at Gods commandement, so he would come forth.

Q. When God commanded him to come forth, what was the first thing he did?

A. He offered sacrifice vnto God.

Q. Did God accept his sacrifice?

A. Yes.

Q. How

Q. How know you?

A. Because he promised that he would neuer drowne the world againe.

Q. What assurance gave god of this promise?

Chap. 7.
The repairs
of the world.

A. He sealed it vp with the signe of the Rainebow.

Q. What did Noah after this?

A. He planted a vineyard and was drunke.

Q. What did his sonnes vnto him in his drunkenesse?

A. Ham made a mocke at his fathers nakednes: Shem & Iapheth tooke a garment and couered their fathers nakednesse.

Q. What said Noah when he awooke and knewe what his sonnes had done vnto him?

A. He said, Cursed be Ha,
and

and blessed be Shem and Iapheth.

Q. What nations came of these three sonnes of Noah?

A. Of Shem, came the Israelites. Of Ham, came the Canaanites. Of Iapheth, came the Gentiles.

Chap. 11.

Q. Did the posteritie of the world take any warning by the flood or not?

A. No: they built them a citie and a tower that should reach vp to heauen.

Q. Who was the cheife in this building?

A. Nimrod, a mightie hunter and spoiler of men.

Q. What did they seeke in their building?

A. A name, and that they might not be scattered vpon the face of the earth.

Q. D.

Q. Did God like of their building?

A. No: he scattered them vpon the face of the earth, and confounded their language.

Q. What name got they?

*A. Babel, which is confusi-
on.*

*Q. They beeing thus scatter-
ed what became of them?*

*A. The tenth chapter shew-
eth the places and coun-
tries where they dwelt, some
citties which they built, and
the people which came of
them.*

*Q. Rehearse the fathers af-
ter the flood.*

*A. Shem, Arpachshad, She-
ah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug,
Nahor, Terah, and Abra-
ham.*

Q. After the confusion of Chap. 11
lan-

languages, whome did God raise
up to serue him?

A. Abraham.

Q. Whence had he him?

A. Out of the land of Ur.

Q. Whither had he him?

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. Rehearse Abraham's
journeys.

A. Haran: Haai: Egypt
Bethel: the vale of Mamre
Gerar: Moriah, and Hebron.

Q. What was the first thing
that Abraham did when he came
to any place?

A. He sought a place to
serue God in.

Q. What befell to him at
Haran?

A. He loytered by the way
and his father Terah died.

Q. What befell to Abraham

ham at Hani?

A. There was a famine.

Q. Whither went he to dwell then?

A. Into the land of Egypt.

Q. What befel to him there?

A. His wife was taken away by proud king Pharaoh.

Q. Did Pharaoh commit wickednesse with her?

A. No: the Lord would not suffer him.

Q. Had Abraham his wife againe?

A. Yes.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Bethel.

Q. What befel there?

Chap. 13.

A. There was a quarrell betweene Abrahams servants & Lots.

Q. Howe was the quarrell ended?

A. Abra-

A. Abraham said to Lot, I
thou wilt goe on the left hand
I will goe on the right : or,
thou wilt goe on the right hand
I will goe on the left.

Q. Whither went Lot then?

A. To Sodome.

Q. What manner of place
was Sodome?

A. A pleasant place, but the
people were wicked.

Q. Whither went Abraham
then?

A. To the plaine of Māre.

Q. What befell to Lot for
dwelling in such a wicked place
among so wicked people?

A. He was taken prisoner
by foure kings.

Q. Did he continue prisoner?

A. No: the Lord deliuered
him by the hand of Abra-
ham.

Q. When

Q. When Abraham came from the battell who met him?

A. Melchisedecke king of Salem, & the king of Sodom.

Q. Why came Mechisedecke?

A. To bring bread and wine for Abrahams armie.

Q. Why came the king of Sodom?

A. For his men againe.

Chap. 15.

Q. Abraham hauing overcome the foure kings and fearing least the whole countrie would rise up against him, how did God comfort him?

A. He promised him a son.

Q. How would Sarah Abrahams wife haue this promise performed?

A. By a handmaid named Hagar.

Chap. 16.

Q. Had Abraham a sonne by Hagar?

A. Yes

A. Yes.

Q. What was his name?

A. Ishmael.

Q. Did God like this denial of Sarah, that shee would have his promise performed by sinne?

A. No: shee was the first that smarted for it: for she was despised of her maid Hagar.

Q. These troubles beeing in Abrahams house, howe was his faith strengthened?

Chap. 17.

A. God promised him a sonne by his wife Sarah.

Q. What assurance gave him of this promise?

A. He sealed it vp with the sacrament of circumcision.

Q. Did the Sodomites continue in their wickednesse?

A. Yes: they waxed worse and worse.

Chap. 18.

Q. What did the Lord ibe

A. He

A. He came downe to see
their wickednesse, and reuea-
led vnto Abraham the deltru-
ction thereof.

Q. What did Abraham?

A. He praied for them.

Q. What said the Lord?

A. He said he would spare
them if there were onely tenne
righteous persons found in
Sodome.

*Q. What did the Lord when
he could not finde ten righteous
persons in that sinfull citie?*

A. He sent downe fire and
brimstone from heauen and
consumed them. Chap. 19.

*Q. Were all the inhabitants
of Sodome destroyed?*

A. No: Lot, his wife and
his two daughters were prefer-
ued.

*Q. What became of his
sonnes*

sonnes in lawe?

A. They were destroyed with the rest of the cittie, because they made a mocke at their fathers warning.

Q. What became of Lot's wife?

A. Shee looked backe and was turned into a pillar of salt.

Q. Whither went Lot to dwell then?

A. To a little cittie called Zoar.

Q. Whither went he thence?

A. Into the mountaines.

Q. What befell to him there?

A. His two daughters made him drunke and lay with him.

Q. What fruit came of these incestuous acts?

A. There were two children borne, Moab and Ben-

amm.

Gensis.

mmi, the fathers of tw
ed nations, the Moabites
he Ammonites.

Q. *In the evening before So-
lom was destroyed, how did it ap-
peare vnto Abraham?*

A. Like a paradise of God.

Q. *Howe did it appeare in
the next morning?*

A. Like the smoke of a fur-
ace, ver. 28.

Q. *Whither went Abraham Chap. 12.
dwell then?*

A. To the land of Gerar.

Q. *What befel to him there?*

A. His wife was taken a-
way by king Abimelech.

Q. *Did he commit wicked-
nes with her?*

A. No : the Lord would
not suffer him.

Q. *Had Abraham his wife
gained?*

A. Yes.

I es.

Q. Had he a sonne accord
to promise?

A. Yes.

Q. How called he his sonne?

A. Isaac.

Q. Who nurced him?

A. His mother Sarah.

Q. What did Abraham
when he was weaned?

A. He made a feast.

Q. What befell at
feast?

A. Ishmael mocked Isaac.

Q. What befel to Ishmael
for mocking Isaac?

A. He & his mother were
banished.

Chap. 22. Q. How did God prove
Abrahams faith?

A. He bad him offer
sonne Isaac in sacrifice.

Q. Did he offer him?

A. Y.

A. Yes.

Q. Did he kill him?

A. No : the angell of the Lord appeared vnto him and said, Abraham, Abraham, stay thy hand.

Q. What did Abraham the offer in stead of his sonne?

A. A ram, which was tyed by the hornes in a bush.

Q. Where was it that Abraham did offer his sonne?

A. At Moriah.

Q. What possession did A- Chap. 23
raham buy in the land of Canaan?

A. Hee bought a field to burie his dead in.

Q. Whome did he burie there?

A. His wife Sarah.

Q. How long lived shee?

A. One hundredth twentie

B I

and seauen yeares.

*Q. Howe was Isaac brought
up?*

A. In the feare of God.

*Q. How was he married
forth?*

*A. To a woman named
Rebecca.*

*Q. Had Abraham another
wife?*

A. Yes, Keturah.

*Q. How many children had
he by her?*

A. Sixe sonnes.

Q. Rehearse their names.

*A. Zimran, Iockshan, Medan,
Midian, Ishback, and
Shuah.*

*Q. Had these any inheritance
with Isaac?*

*A. No: he gaue al his goods
to Isaac, and gaue gifts to
other sonnes, and sent them*

way into the East from his son
Isaac.

Q. How long lived Abra-
ham?

A. One hundred seuentie
and five yeares.

Q. Where was Abraham
buried?

A. His two sonnes Isaac
and Ismael buried him in the
caue of Machpelah by his wife
Sarah.

Q. Had Isaac any children
by Rebecca?

A. Yes: two sonnes, Esau &
Jacob.

Q. Whether of them was the
elder?

A. Esau.

Q. Howe lost he his birth-
right?

A. He sold it to Iacob for
a messe of pottage.

B 2

Q. What

Chap. 26.

Q. What befel in the day
of Isaac?

A. There was a famine.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Into the land of Gerar.

Q. What befel to him there?

A. The Lord appeared vnto him and promised to give him the land of Canaan to his seed.

Q. What befel there more?

A. He denied his wife; the Lord made him to prosper so much that the inhabitants of the countrey enuied him and stopped his wells.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Beer-sheba.

Q. What befell there?

A. The Lord appeared vnto him and comforted him.

Q. What was the first thing he did there?

A. He

A. He offered sacrifice vnto
God.

Q. *U*hilest hee was there,
who came vnto him?

A. Abimelech, Ahuzzath,
and Phicol the cheife captaine
of his armie.

Q. *U*herefore came they?

A. To make a league with
him.

Q. *H*ow did Esau loose the
blessing? Chap. 37.

A. Iacob came first, and
brought kids dressed like ve-
nison, and said that he was E-
sau his first borne, and so got
the blessing.

Q. What said Esau when
Iacob had gotten both birthrighte
and blessing from him?

A. He said, The daies of
mourning for my father will
come shortly, then will I slaine

B 3

my

my brother Iacob.

Q. To prevent this what did Isaac and Rebecca send Iacob?

Chap. 28.

A. To Padan Aram to marry a wife?

Q. What company had he?

A. His staffe in his hand.

Q. What lodging had he that night?

A. He laid him downe on the ground and a stone vnder his head.

Q. What appeared to him there?

A. A ladder standing at his head, the top whereof reached vp to heauen, the angels of God went vp and down by it, and God aboue it.

Q. Who was that ladder?

A. Iesus Christ, who is the way, the truth, & the life, to

Q. What

Q. What did he learne here.

bitly?

A. That the Angels of the Lord were continually readie to bring downe comfort and succour to the faithfull: but to the wicked plagues and punishments.

Q. What did he in the morning?

A. He tooke the stone and set it vp as a pillar, and powred oyle on it, and said: If God will be with me, and keepe me in this iourney, which I goe, and giue me bread to eat, and cloathes to put on; so that I may returne to my fathers house in safetie: then shall the Lord be my God, and this stone shall be his house, and I will come & serue him here.

B 4

Q. Did

Q. Did the Lord prosper his journey?

Chap. 39. 30. *A. Yes: for he had wives, children, and substance.*

Q. How many wives had he?

A. Two: Leah and Rachel.

Q. How many children had he in Padan Aram?

A. Eleuen sonnes and one daughter.

Q. Rehearse their names.

A. Reuben, Simeon, Leui, Iuda, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Nepthali, Ioseph, and Dinah his daughter.

Q. What substance had he?

A. He had men seruants, maide seruants, flocks of sheepe, heardes of cattell, and great riches.

Q. How long serued he in Padan Aram?

er *Laban Aram?*

A. Twentie yeares: viz. se-
uen yeres for Leah; seven yeres
for Rahel; and sixe for his ri- *Chap. 30.*
ches.

Q. *Why did he not remaine
with Laban?*

A. Because the Lord com-
manded him to returne into
his countrey.

Q. *When hee returned
with whome had hee controuer-
ses?*

A. With Laban, with god,
and with his brother Esau.

Q. *Howe was the controuer-
sie ended with Laban?*

A. God charged Laban in
a dreame that he should speak
nothing but good to Iaakob.

Q. *Howe was the controuer- Chap. 31.
sie ended with God?*

A. He wrestled with god,
who

who gaue him a pinch in the thigh that he halted euer after but he left not wrestling vntill he obtained the blessing.

Q. Howe was the controversy ended with Esau?

A. With faire words.

Q. Whither went Iacob then?

Chap. 33. &

34

A. Vnto Shechem: & there he bought a parcell of ground of Hamor Shechems father for and hundred peecees of silver.

Q. Why went he not to Bethel according to the vowe and promise he had made?

A. He was so rich he had forgotten his promise made when he was poore.

Q. Howe did God punish him?

A. His daughter Dinah was rauished: Simeon & Levi became

became murtherers, and he
 stanke before all the countie.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Bethel.

Chap. 35.

*Q. What charge gave he un-
 to his household?*

*A. Hee charged them to
 put away their straunge gods,
 to cleanse their hearts, & change
 their garments.*

*Q. What did the Lord for
 the confirmation and strengthe-
 ning of his faith?*

*A. He changed his name
 from Iacob to Israel, c. 32. 28.*

*Q. What befell as he depar-
 ted from Bethel?*

*A. Rahel died in child-
 birth.*

*Q. What called she the child's
 name?*

*A. Ben-oni : the sonne of
 mine affliction.*

Q. What

Q. What did his father tell him?

A. Benjamin.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Beyond Migdal-eder.

Q. What befel to him there?

A. Reuben lay with his fathers concubine.

Q. Howe old was Isaac when he died?

A. One hundred and foure score yeares.

Q. Who buried him?

A. His two sonnes Esau & Jacob.

Q. Where went Iacob when his father Isaac died?

A. In the land of Canaan.

Q. What befell to Ioseph?

A. His brethren hated him: because his father loued him best; because of his dreames, and because he told his father

of

Chap. 37.

1.

2.

3.

could sayings.

*Q. What would they haue
done with him?*

A. They would haue killed

him.

Q. Who saved him?

*A. Reuben and Iudah said
vnto the rest, he is our brother,
let vs not shed his blood.*

Q. What did they with him?

A. They put him in a pit.

Q. What did they then?

A. They made a feast.

*Q. Were all present at the
feast?*

A. No: Reuben was absent.

*Q. What did they then with
Ioseph?*

*A. They folde him to the
malitish marchants for twen-
ty pieces of siluer.*

*Q. When Reuben came to
the pitte and found not Ioseph
there.*

where, what did he?

A. He rent his clothes
went to his brethren, and
The child is not yonder, and
whither shall I goe?

Q. What did the Ishmael
merchants with him?

A. They carried him into
Egypt, and sold him to Pot
phar an eunuch of Pharaoh.

Q. Who was Iudah's wife?

Chap. 38.

A. The daughter of Shua
a Cananite.

Q. How many sonnes had
by her?

A. Three: Er, Onan, and
Shelah.

Q. What became of Er
Onan?

A. The Lord slew them
because of their wickednes.

Q. What is set downe of
dah?

A. H

He lay with Thamar
his daughter in law.

*Q. What saide Indah when
he told him that Thamar his
daughter in law had plained the
matter, and was with child?*

*A. He bad them bring her
forth and burne her.*

*Q. What learne you from
this?*

*A. That the law which was
written in mans heart taught
them, that whoredome should
be punished with death; for as
yet the law was not giuen.*

*Q. When Potiphar had
brought Ioseph into Egypt, what
did he with him?*

*A. He made him ruler o- Chap. 39
ver his house.*

*Q. What did he with him af-
terward?*

*A. He put him in prison,
be-*

because his wife flattered him
and said that he would have
children with her.

*Q. What did Ioseph
prison?*

Chap. 40.

A. He receiued mercy in the
hands of the Lord, & found fa-
uour at the master of the prison.

*Q. What is set downe before
whilst he continued in prison?*

A. He expounded the
chiefe butlers & cheife bakers
dreames beeing prisoners with
him.

*Q. Who then deliuered Ioseph
out of prison?*

Chap. 41.

A. Pharaoh; because he
pounded his dreames.

*Q. What did Pharaoh
him after this?*

A. He made him ruler over
all Egypt, taking the ring from
his owne finger, and putting

Genesis.

42

42 Joseph

Joseph

of Egypt

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

brothers

and his

on Iosephs, he araid Ioseph
garments of fine linnen, and
ut a golden chaine about his
eeke.

*Q. When Ioseph was ruler o-
er Egypt, what did he ?*

*A. He gathered corne in the
seauen yeres of plentie, to serue
in the seauen yeares of famine,
according to the interpretation
of Pharaohs dreames.*

Q. What happened then ?

*A. The famine was so great
in the land of Canaan, that Ia-
cob was enforced to send his
sonnes into Egypt for corne.*

*Q. Did Ioseph know his bre-
thren ?*

A. Yes.

Q. How did he use them ?

*A. Roughly both in word
and deede: for he called them
spies, he accused them of theft,
he*

Chap 42

he imprisoned them, and kept them for Benjamin.

Q. Did he this of malice, because they had used him so cruelly?

A. No: he did it to trie their repentance for their former sinnes, and their loue to their brother Benjamin.

Q. How often came Ioseph's brethren?

Chap. 45.

A. Twice.

Q. Came Benjamin?

A. Yes.

Q. What reason had Ioseph to trie their loue towards Benjamin, rather then to any of the others?

A. Because Rahel had more children but himselfe of Benjamin.

Q. What did Ioseph do this?

Chap. 46.

A. He made himself knowne

and knowne vnto his brethren, and
sent for his father.

Q. How long was it from that
crime that he was sold by his bre-
thren, vntil the time that he made
himselfe knowne vnto them?

A. It was 22. yeares: at 17.
he was sold: at 30. he stood be-
fore Pharaoh, then seven yeres
of plentie were past, and in the
second yeare of the famine he
made himselfe knowne.

Q. Came Iacob?

A. Yes.

Q. How many soules came
with Iacob into Egypt?

A. Seauentie.

Chap. 47.

Q. What saide Ioseph vnto
his father concerning his father
and his brethren?

A. He said they were poore
shepheards in the land of Ca-
naan.

Q. How

Q. How old was Iacob the

A. One hundredth and thirtie yeares.

Q. Where dwelt Iacob the

A. In the land of Goshen.

Q. When Iacob was sick who came to visite him?

A. Ioseph with his two sonnes Manasseh & Ephraim.

Chap. 48.

Q. What saide Iacob to Ioseph?

A. He commaunded him to make him to sweare, that he would carie him out of Egypt and burie him in the land of Canaan.

Q. How long lived Iacob in Egypt?

A. Seauenteene yeares, and 30. before; in all he liued 110 yeares.

Q. Did Iacob make a will before his death?

A. Y.

A. Yes.

Q. To whome gave he the kingdom?

A. To Iudah: because Reu- Chap. 49

ben lay with his fathers concu-
sine: and Simeon and Levi
had bloodie hands.

Q. Who had the priest-
hood?

A. Levi.

Q. How fell it out that he
had the priesthood?

A. Because his hands were
sanctified with the slaughter of
the idolaters. Exod. 32.28.

Q. Who had the double por-
tion?

A. Ioseph, because he had
more afflictions, then his bre-
thren.

Q. How many things did be-
long to Reuben as to the elder?

A. Three: The kingdom:
the

the Priesthood: and the double portion.

Q. Rehearse Jacobs twelue sonnes.

A. They were rehearsed before all sauing Benjamin.

Q. Rehearse the twelue tribes.

A. Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Nepthali, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasse.

Q. Which of Jacobs sons were left forth?

A. Levi and Ioseph: Levi because he had bloodie hands and Ioseph because he had a double portion, more afflictions then his brethren.

Q. Who were placed in their stead?

A. Ephraim and Manasse.

Q. What armes did Ioseph give unto his sonnes?

A. Reuben

A. Reuben, water.
 Simeon and Levi, instruments
 of crueltie.
 Judah, a lyon.
 Issachar, an asse.
 Zebulon, an haven for shippers.
 Dan, a serpent.
 Gad, an beast of men.
 Asher, dainties for a king.
 Naphtali, a hynde.
 Joseph, a fruitfull bough over a
 wall.
 Benjamin, a wolfe.

Q. When Iacob died, where
 was he buried?

A. In the caue of Machpe- Chap. 50.
 which Abraham bought
 of Ephron the Hittite.

Q. Why was he buried in the
 land of Canaan?

A. That it might be a signe
 to his posteritie, that they
 should returne into the land of
 Canaan.

Canaan.

*Q. How long did Ioseph be
rule ouer the land of Egypt?*

A. Fourscore yeares.

Q. How long lived he in

*A. One hundreth and
yeares.*

*Q. When he died, where
he buried?*

*A. He was embalmed
be carried into the land of C
naan, at his brethrens return*

Geneseos finis.

EXODVS.

*Q. What call you the sec
booke of Moses?*

A. Exodus.

Q. Why is it so called?

*A. Because it contain
the going of the children of
rael out of the land of Egypt*

Q. V

*Q. What is the substance of
this booke?*

*A. The estate of the chil-
dren of Israel from the death
of Ioseph, vntill the establish-
ing of the Tabernacle in the
wildernes.*

*Q. Into how many parts is it
divided?*

*A. Into two parts: Their
estate in the land of Egypt af-
ter the death of Ioseph vntill
their departure. And their es-
tate in the wildernes vntill
the establishing of the Taber-
nacle.*

*Q. How were the children
of Israel used after the death of
Ioseph?*

*A. They had burdens and Chap. 1.
tributions laid vpon them.*

*Q. Were they overwheemed
with these burthens?*

C 1

A. No.

A. No: the more they were afflicted, the mightier they grew.

Q. What lawes did Pharaoh make against them?

A. That the midwives should slay their men child: afterward he commanded them to be cast into the riuer.

Q. Did the midwives obey the king?

A. No.

Q. Did they well in disobeying him?

A. Yes, because he commanded them an euill worke.

Q. Did the Lord like it?

A. Yes: for he built them houses and blessed them.

Q. These lawes being made, how escaped Moses?

Chap. 2. A. His mother hidde him three moneths, and when

ould hide him no longer, shee
made a basket of reedes, slime,
and pitch, and laid him among
the bulrushes, by the riuers
c.

*Q. How escaped he drow-
ing?*

*A. Pharaohs daughter
came to wash her selfe & found
him there.*

Q. What did shee with him?

*A. Shee put him to nurse
his owne mother.*

*Q. What did his mother when
he had weaned him?*

*A. Shee brought him to
Pharaohs daughter againe.*

Q. What did shee with him?

*A. Shee brought him vp
in Pharaohs court.*

*Q. What was the cause of his
departure from the court?*

*A. Pharaoh would haue
killed*

killed him, because he
slaine an Egyptian, and bur
him in the sands.

*Q. How long lived Mo
in Pharaohs court?*

A. Fourtie yeares.

Q. Whither went he then

A. Into Midian.

Q. What did he there?

*A. He kept Iethros she
and married Zipporah
daughter.*

*Q. Had Moses any
dren by her?*

*A. Yes, a sonne called G
shom.*

*Q. What befell to him
in Midian?*

*A. The Lord appeared
a flame of fire out of a b
and bad him goe and de
his brethren the children o
rael out of Egypt.*

Chap. 3.

Q. 7

Q. Was he willing to goe?

A. No: for he propounded
three obiections.

1 First, his owne basenes.

2 Secondly, his ignorance
of Gods name.

3 Thirdly, that they would
not heare him.

4 Fourthly, his slowe
speech.

5 Fifthly, he desired him to
send another.

Q. How did the Lord answer
them?

A. To the first he saide; I
will be with thee.

2 Secondly, he told him his
name.

3 Thirdly, he gaue him
signes.

4 Fourthly, he said I wil
be with thy mouth and teach
thee what to say.

C 3

5 Fifthly,

5 Fifthly, he was angrie.

Chap. 4.

Q. What signes did God geve
Moses to assure him, that be-
ing a poore Shepheard should
liuer them out of the hands of
mightie a King?

A. First; he bad him cast
his rodde on the ground and
it was turned into a serpent, and
he bad him take it by the tayle
and it was turned into a rodde
again.

Secondly, he bad him put
his hand into his bosome and
it was leproous, and he bad him
pull it out againe, and it was
his other hand.

Thirdly, he bad him take
water and sprinkle it on the
ground, and it was turned into
blood.

Q. Whome did God send
with Moses to helpe him?

A. Aaron.

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. Did he then goe?

A. Yes.

Q. Who met him by the way?

A. The angel of the Lord,
who would haue slaine him,
because he neglected the cir-
cumcision of his sonne.

Q. Who did circumcise him?

A. His mother Zipporah
ooke a sharpe knife and cutte
the fore-skin of her sonne, and
cast it at her husbands feet, say-
ing: thou art indeede a bloodie
husband vnto me.

Q. Who met him then?

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. Did they their message
unto Pharaoh?

A. Yes.

Q. Would Pharaoh let the Chap. 5.
people goe?

A. No: he said, who is the

Lord that I should obey him
the people are idle.

*Q. What commandment
gaue he then?*

Chap. 6.

A. He commanded them
to make the whole tale of
bricke, and to gather straw
themselves.

Q. What did the people then?

A. They murmured against
Moses and Aaron.

Q. What did Moses?

A. He complained vnto
the Lord.

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He renueth his pro-
mise concerning their deliue-
rance, and sendeth Moses and
Aaron againe vnto Pharaoh.

*Q. Did Pharaoh then let
them goe?*

Chap. 7.

A. No: the Lord had har-
dened his heart and he would

not let them goe.

Q. Did Moses and Aaron
their miracles before Pharaoh?

A. Yes.

Q. Why then would he not
let them goe?

A. Because his forcerers did
the like?

Q. How many plagues did
God send upon Pharaoh and the
Egyptians before he would let thẽ
goe?

A. Tenne.

Q. Rehearse them.

A. 1. He turned water into
blood, fishes died. Chap. 8.

2. Froggs ouer all the land
of Egypt.

3. Lice.

4. Swarmes of flies.

5. Murraine amōgst beasts.

6. Scabs and blisters.

7. Thunder, lightning, and
hail.

8. Graf-

did
Moses
and
Aaron
show
that

20

8. Grasshoppers.

9 Darknesse.

21

10. All the first borne of Egypt were slaine.

*Q. Did the sorcerers of Egypt the like?**A. Yes, vntil lice; then they saide, Surely it is the finger of God.**Q. Would Pharaoh then let them goe?**A. Yes at darkenes all, foruing their cattell.**Q. What said Moses?**A. He saide he would not leaue a hoofe behind him.**Q. Did any of these plagues hurt the Israelites?**A. No.**Q. What did they at their departure?**A. They borrowed of their neighbours the Egyptians jewell*

jewels of filuer and iewels of gold.

Q. What assurance did God give them that the last and greatest plague should not hurt the Israelites?

*A. He instituted the Passe- Chap. 12.
ouer.*

Q. What was the Passeouer?

A. A male Lamb of a yeare old, without spot or blemish.

Q. How should it be dressed?

A. They should roast it.

Q. How should it be eaten?

A. With their loynes girded, their shooes on their feet, their stauces in their hands ready for a iourney, & they must eat it in haste.

Q. What should be done with the blood?

A. They should strike it on the doore posts, that the angel seeing

seeing it, might passe ouer the

Q. Did he let them goe at the last plague?

A. Yes.

Q. How many were they that departed?

A. About sixe hundred thousand men besides children

Q. How long were they in Egypt?

A. Foure hundred & thirtie yeares.

Q. What did the Israelites then?

Chap. 13.

A. They sanctified all their first borne vnto the Lord.

Q. What did they at their departure?

A. They tooke the bones of Ioseph with them.

Q. How many yeres were they going out of Egypt into Canaan?

A. Fourtie yeares.

Q. How

Q. How many iorneis had they?

A. Fourtie and two.

Q. Howe many principall iorneies?

*A. Twelue: Piha-hiroth, Marah, the wildernesse of Sin, Rephidim, Mount Sinai, Ki-roth Hataauah, Hazeroth, Kithmah in Parā, Cadesh-bar-
nea, Mount Hor, Punā in Zal-monie, & the plaise of Moab.*

Q. Howe many of them are set downe in this booke?

A. The first fiue, Piha-hiroth, Marah, the wildernes of Sin, Rephidim, & Mount Sinai.

Q. How were they conducted to the land of Canaan?

A. The Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud to lead them the way, & by night in a pillar of fire to be the light, that they might goe.

goe both by daie and by night

Chap. 13. vers. 21.

Chap. 14.

*Q. What befell at Pi-hah-
roth?*

A. They murmured
gainst Moses, because there
sea was before them, the moi-
taines on either side of them
and Pharaoh with all his host
behind them.

Q. What did Moses?

A. He praied vnto
Lord, and the Lord bad him
strike the sea with his rodde
he did so: and the sea was de-
ded so that the children of Is-
rael passed through drie-
shoe. But Pharaoh and all his host
following them were drow-
ned.

*Q. What did the children
Israel then?*

A. They sang a song
thank

thanks giuing for their deliue- Chap. 4.
ance.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Marah.

Q. What befell there?

A. They murmured a-
gainst Moses because the wa-
ters were bitter.

Q. What did Moses?

A. Hee praied vnto the
Lord and the Lord badde him
putte downe boughes and cast
them into the waters and they
were made sweete.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Elim, where were
12. fountaines of water, and
12. sauentie palme trees.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To the wilderness of Chap. 6.
Sin:

Q. What befell there?

A. They murmured a-
gainst

gainst Moses and Aaron
bread, and the Lord sent the
downe Manna.

Q. What did they els?

A. They sanctified the Sabbath.

*Q. What did Moses com-
mand them?*

A. To keepe a pot full of
Manna for a remembrance
their posteritie.

*Q. How long did they eat
Manna?*

A. Fourtie yeares, till they
came to the borders of Canaan.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Rephidim.

Q. What did they there?

A. They murmured
gainst Moses for water; and
the Lord bad him strike the
rocke & there gushed out wa-
ter.

Chap 17

2 M

Q. What befell there else?

A. They fought a battell with the Amalekites, and builded an altar.

Q. Who had the victorie?

A. When Moses held vp his hands Israel preuailed, but when he held them downe the Amalekites ouercame.

Q. What befell after this? Chap. 18.

A. Iethro Moses father in law came to see him, and gaue him counsell for the choosinge of Magistrates.

Q. What manner of men ought they to be?

A. Men of courage, fearing God, hating couetousnesse, & loving the truth.

Q. What must these magistrates doe?

A. They must bring the causes vnto Moses, and iudge

judge final matters themselves

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Mount Sinai.

Chap. 19.

Q. What befell there?

A. Israel is chosen from among all other nations: The people promise to obey God. Hee that toucheth the hill dieth: The Lord appeared unto Moses and gaue the lawe by thunder and lightning.

Q. Why was the lawe given by thunder and lightning?

A. That it might compel them to obey & follow it with feare and trembling.

Q. Why was the Gospel given in triumph and ioy?

A. That it might entice men to follow it ioyfully and willingly.

Q. In howe many tables was the lawe giuen?

A.

A. In two tables of stone.

Q. Why were they written in stone?

A. Because it was more easie to write them in stone, then in mans heart.

Q. Howe many commandments doeth the first table containe?

A. Foure ; wherein is set downe our dutie towards God.

Chap. 20.

Q. How many commaundments doth the second table containe?

A. Sixe ; wherein is set downe our dutie towards our neighbour.

Q. Who writ this law?

A. God.

Q. Were there no more laws given but the tenne commandments?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, but those are the summe of all : for there were iudiciall and ceremoniall lawes giuen also.

Q. What doth the 21. chapter containe?

A. Certaine lawes for the preservation of mans body which were giuen to bridge our corrupt nature.

Q. What doth the 22 chapter containe?

A. Certaine iudiciall lawes concerning buying & selling vsurie, reuerence to Magistrates &c.

Q. What doth the 23. chapter containe?

A. Certaine ceremoniall lawes of feasts.

Q. What did the Lord promise them that would obey and keepe his commandements?

A.

A. He said, I will be an enemy to thine enemies, and I will afflict thē that afflict thee, &c. v. 22. 23.

Q. What doth the 24. chapter containe?

A. The confirmation of the lawe.

Q. How long was Moses in the Mount?

A. Fourtie daies and fourtie nights.

Q. Howe many things did the Lord appoint Moses to make?

A. Nine.

Q. Which be they?

A. 1. The Tabernacle. 2. Chap. 35. Arke. 3. Merciseat. 4. Table of shew bread. 5. Candlestick. 6. Altar of burnt offering. 7. Alter of perfume. 8. Lavar. 9. Priests garments.

Q. Who?

Chap. 31.

Q. Who should make them?

A. Aholiab and Bezalee

Q. Whereof should they make them?

A. Of those things which the people brought. viz. gold, silver, brasse, blewes filke purple, scarlet, fine linnen goates haire, rammes skinned redde, badgers skinns, and Shittim wood.

Q. Whilest Moses was on the mount, what did the people do?

A. They made a calfe and worshipped it.

Chap. 32.

Q. What did the Lord the

A. Hee badde Moses go downe to them.

Q. What did he when he came downe?

A. Hee cast the two tables out of his handes and brake them beneath the Mount.

he tooke the calfe, and burned
in the fire, and ground it vnto
powder, and strawed it vpon
the water, and made the
children of Israel to drinke of

Q. What did Moses then?

A. He went and stood in
the gate of the campe, and said,
who pertaineth to the Lord?
let him come to me.

*Q. Who came then vnto
him?*

A. The Levites.

Q. What said he to them?

A. Put euery man his sword
by his side, and goe to and
fro from gate to gate through
the hoast, and slaie euery man
his brother, and euery man his
companion, and euery man
his neighbour: and they did so;
whereby their hands were san-
ctified.

Q. How

Q. How many were there
that day?

A. About three thousand
men.

Q. What befell after this?

A. The Lord was angry
denied to goe with them.

Q. What did Moses do?

A. Hee praied vnto the
Lord, and he promised to goe
with them.

Q. What did Moses desire?

A. Hee desired to see the
glorie of the Lord.

Q. Tid the Lord graunt his
request?

A. Yes: for he couered him
in the cleft of a rocke while
he passed by.

Q. What did the Lord do
this?

A. He bad Moses hew two
tables of stone like to the first.

er, and to come vp to the top
of the mount.

Q. Did he so?

A. Yes.

Q. How long staid he in the
mount.

A. Fourtie daies and fourty
nights.

Q. Whence should they haue
their prouision to make those
things which were appointed?

A. From the people.

Chap. 31.

Q. Did they bring inough.

A. Yes they brought so
much, that they were bidden
to stay.

Finis Exodus.

D i

Leuiticum.

LEVITICVS.

Q. What call you the booke of Moses?

A. Leviticus.

Q. Why is it called so?

A. Because it containeth the office of the Levites, and those things which appertain vnto them.

Q. How is it denided?

A. Into two parts: the sacrifice which they were to offer, and the persons which should offer.

Q. By whome was this law of sacrifices giuen?

A. By the Lord.

Q. Where?

A. In the Tabernacle Mount Sinai.

Q. Howe many kindes of sacrifices were appointed?

A. By

A. Fiue: the burnt offering, chap. 1. the meat offering, chap. 2. the peace offering, chap. 3. the sinne offering, chap. 4. the trespass offering, chap. 5.

Q. Howe many things are to be obserued in these sacrifices?

A. Two, the matter, or things whereof they were, and the manner howe they should be offered.

Q. What manner of things were appointed to be offered?

A. They were of two sorts, either of creatures which haue life; or of creatures without life.

Q. What things are appointed which haue life?

A. Of the heard, bullocks, red cowe: of the flocke, rams, ewes, lambs, goates, both male and female. Of foules: Turtle
D 2 doves,

doues, pigeons, and sparrows.

Q. What are those things without life?

A. Oyle, fine flour, incense, cakes and wafers unleavened, salt, eares of corne, Cedar wood, a skarlet lace, and Hyssope.

Q. In offering of sacrifice what is forbidden?

A. Leauen, hony, fat, blood, the inwardes of beasts, and the mawe of birds.

Q. What is thereby figured?

A. By Leauen and hony corruption of doctrine and life: by fatte and blood are figured, sensualitie and crucitie.

Q. What things are principally commāded to be used in sacrifices?

A. Salt, and fire, the one

ing away, and the other pur-
ing corruptions.

*Q. Thus much of the matter,
nowe of the manner and rites to
be obserued in offering the sacri-
fice, what were they?*

*A. They were diuerse, and
are set downe in diuers places
of this booke, but especially in
the 6, and 7. chapters.*

*Q. Nowe we are come to the
second part of the booke which
concerneth the persons of the Le-
uites and sacrificers, what doeth
the holy Ghost set downe concer-
ning them?*

*A. Two things: the first is
speciall to them alone: the se-
cond which is common to the
with others, namely sanctificatiō.*

*Q. What is that which is
proper to them alone?*

A. To offer the sacrifices which

was appointed to Aaron & his
sonnes: their consecration, and
the execution of their functions,
on, cap. 8. & 9.

Q. With what fire?

A. With such fire as came
from the Lord.

*Q. Did any offer with other
fire?*

A. Yes, Nadab & Abihu
for which, fire came from before
the Lord and consumed them
chap. 10.

*Q. What is that which is com-
mon to the Levites with the rest
of the people?*

A. Sanctification, and that
is prescribed first in forbid-
ding that which is euill: secondly
in commanding that which
is good.

*Q. What are those things
forbidden?*

A. They

A. They are either ceremoniall or morall.

Q. What are the lawes ceremoniall?

A. The distinction of creatures cleane or vncleane, chap. 1. touching of things accounted vncleane, vncleanenesse after childbirth, chap. 12. or for certaine diseases of the bodie, chap. 13, 14, and 15, and purification from vncleannes, cap. 16, and 17.

Q. What are those morall things forbidden?

A. Adulterie, fornication, incest, and all such vncleannes, chap. 18. and in part of the 20. and 21. chap.

Q. Nowe to come to things which are commanded, what are they?

A. They are either priuate

to our selues ; or in performance of our dutie to our neighbour , or else to God followeth in the residue of the booke.

Q. What times or feasts are principally appointed ?

A. The times and feasts appointed in this booke are either weekly, as the Sabbath or yearly as the passeouer, the feast of vnleauened bread, of the first frutes, of whitson-tide, of trumpets, and of Tabernacles.

Q. Is there no other time appointed for the seruice of God in these?

A. Yes, he hath appointed to be serued euery day with a morning and an euening sacrifice, *Numb. 28. 4.*

Q. Howe doeth Moses con-
clude

clude this booke?

A. He sealeth vp these former lawes with the promises and threatnings of God, chap. 26. and the last chapter concerneth vowes.

N U M B E R S.

Q. What call you the fourth booke of Moses?

A. Numbers.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it principally consisteth of numbring.

Q. What is the substance of it?

A. The historie of the children of Israel after their departure from Mount Sinai, untill they came to the plaine of Moab, vpon the confines and

and borders of the land of Canaan.

Q. How is this booke divided?

A. Into two parts: the first containeth the numbring of the children of Israel prepared for the journey: the second, the number of their journey from Mount Sinai to the borders of Canaan, and at the last station they are again numbered.

Q. What was the number of the people here numbred?

A. Six hundred and threescore thousand, five hundred and fiftie.

Q. How oft were the children of Israel numbred in this journey?

A. Thrice, the first and second times at Mount Sinai, the third

third at their last station when they were to enter into the land.

Q. Why were they thus often numbred?

A. The first time they were numbred, that towards the building of the Tabernacle every man might giue a price for the redemption of his life.

The second time they were numbred for disposing of them in order for journeying about the Tabernacle and pitching their tents at the ende of their journey.

The third time they were numbred that the deuision and disposing of the land might be to every tribe according to the number.

Q. Why were the Levites

numbred.

numbered the first time?

A. To shew that they had neede of a redeemer, and redemption as well as any other man.

Q. Why were not the Levites numbered the second nor the third time?

A. They were not numbered the second time, because they were to attend vpon the tabernacle, and not to goe to warre.

And they were not numbered the third time, because they had no lot of inheritance among their brethren.

Q. At what age were the Levites taken to the Lord?

A. At a moneth olde they were dedicated to the Lord, Num. 3. 15. at 25. they were to labour and to doe seruice in the

the tabernacle, Num. 8. 24. at
thirtie to enter into the more
ward workes of the sanctua-
ry, Numb. 4. 3. and at fiftie to
have the hard labours, and to
take charge to guide, to over-
see, and to prescribe by coun-
sell and instruction what others
should doe, Numb. 8. 25.

*Q. How many of the twelue
principall iourneies are set downe
in this booke?*

*A. Seauen: Kibroth hatta-
ah, Hazeroth, Rithma in Pa-
ra, Kadesh Bernea, Mount
Sinai, Punon in Zalmona, and
the plaine of Moab.*

*Q. How many things doe you
see in these iourneys?*

*A. Two: either such as are
common to them all, or pecu-
liar to either severally conside-
red by it selfe.*

Q. How

*Q. Howe many things
there common to euery of the
iourneys?*

*A. Three, the peoples mur-
muring, Moses praier, and
Gods mercies.*

*Q. Did the people murmur
at euery iourney?*

*A. Yes, in seauen iourneys
they murmured eight times.*

*Q. Against whome did the
murmure?*

*A. Vpon euery disliketh
did murmur against Moses
and against God.*

*Q. What did Moses
they murmured at him?*

*A. He as a most mild man
praied, yet once he shewed
passion of imperfection,
which the Lord was angry
would not suffer him to
into the land of Canaan.*

O. II.

*Q. Did the Lord beare with
their cōtinuall grudings & mur-
muring?*

*A. Yes, he gaue care to Mo-
ses prayers, and continued his
mercies towards them.*

*Q. Now shew me those things
which are peculiar to each iour-
ney: and first to Kibroth Hatta-
bah.*

*A. First, as wearie of their
journey, they murmured. The
Lord sent fire and consumed
the vtmost parts, but Moses
praying, the fire was quēched.
Secondly, they loathed Man-
na the heavenly bread: lusted
for flesh: 70 Elders are ioyned
to Moses to assist him in go-
uerning this vnruly people:
quails are sent, and the peo-
ple die with the flesh betweene
their*

their teeth. chap. 11.

*Q. What is peculiar to
station at Hazeroth?*

A. Aaron and Miriam mu-
mured against Moses.

Q. For what cause?

A. They pretended
cause, his marriage with a
dianitish woman, but their
bition was the very cause.

12. 2. Miriam is stricken with
leprosie: Moses praieeth
God healeth her.

*Q. What is peculiar to
station in Paran?*

A. Twelue men are sent
search the land of Canaan. Vpon
the false report of tenne
people murmure, as if God
could not performe his pro-
mise to giue them the land.
They would haue stoned
aleb and Ioshua for reporting

the truth.

*Q. How were they deliuered
from stoning?*

*A. By the hand of the Lord:
who tolde them that none of
them should enter into the lād
of promise saue Caleb and Jo-
shua: and they which enter-
ed to enter into the lande
contrarie to Gods appoint-
ment, are slaine by their ene-
mies.*

*Q. Did the people remaining,
casting his mercies and seeing his
iudgements, loue, feare, & serue
him?*

*A. No: there was one found
on the Sabbath day gathe-
ring of stickes.*

Q. What was done with him?

*A. He was by the Lords
commandement stoned to
death. chap. 15. 36.*

Q. That

Q. That was but the first one, what did the rest?

A. Others did not take heed, for first Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, with 250 captains rebelled against Moses and Aaron, and the earth opening swallowed up them and theirs.

Secondly, the people not taking warning thereby, did murmur against Moses and Aaron, wherefore there were destroyed 14700. of them.

Q. What did Moses and Aaron?

A. They sought an atonement with God for them.

Q. How was that matter ended?

A. God set order, first of the Priesthood, secondly for sacrifice for their sinnes.

Q. What

*Q. What order was taken for
the Priesthood?*

*A. The Lord bad Moses
take for euery tribe a rod, and
write euery mans name vpon
their rod, and Aarons name
vpon Levies rod, and lay them
in the tabernacle before the
ark, and the mans rod which
budded would the Lord chose.*

Q. Whose rod did bud?

*A. Aarons did budde and
blossome, & he had the priest-
hoode.*

*Q. What order was taken for
their finnes?*

*A. God appointed the sa-
crifice of the red cow, chap. 19.
for the cleansing of these their
finnes, and the ashes of purify-
ing of the vncleane by touch-
ing the dead.*

*Q. When they departed from
Rithma*

*Rithma in Paran, whither w
they?*

A. To Cadesh-barnea.

*Q. What things are pec
liar to that journey?*

*A. Foure: first the death
Miriam.*

Secondly, the Israelites mur
mure for water.

Thirdly, Moses and Aar
are charged with incredulity
and receive iudgement to
in the wilderness.

Fourthly, Edom denieth
rael passage through his coun
treys.

*Q. The next journey be
mount Hor, what befell there?*

*A. Aaron dieth: Eleazer
sonne succeedeth him: An
the king of Canaan comm
forth against Israel and is v
quished.*

Q.

Q. To their journey from Mount Hor to Punon in Zalmona, what things are peculiar?

A. In their journey about the land of Edom, they murmur at the hardnes of the way, and for bread and water, loosing Manna.

They are destroyed by fierie serpents, and are remedied by the brasen serpent.

They ouerthrow two kings, Sihon and Og, and destroy their countries.

Q. In their journey to the plaine of Moab, what is principally to be considered?

A. The estate of them, when some of them entred into their nations, and others were ready to enter.

Q. How many things are to be considered?

A. Two

A. Two, first the hinderances, secondly the reconciliation of the people.

Q. How were they hindered?

A. Partly by others, but specially by their owne sinne.

Q. Who were those others?

A. Balack the king of Moab, who sent for Balaam to curse the people. Balaam the false prophet who could not curse them, but gaue counsell to allure them to sinne, and the Midianitish women who enticed them to fornication and idolatrie.

Q. Did the Lord suffer their sinnes to goe unpunished?

A. No: he began first with his owne people, and by plague destroyed of 24000.

Q. What did he with the

Q. When he was reconciled to his people, he poured out his wrath vpon them.

Q. In what sort?

A. Balack and the 5. kings of Midian were slaine. Balaam the false prophet was controlled by his asse, and also slaine. All the males of Midian and the women who had lain by man, were slaine.

Q. How was God reconciled to his people?

A. By the zeale of Phineas, who slue Zimri and Cosbi committing fornication.

Q. What testimonie did God give of his reconciliation?

A. First he made a covenant with Phineas. Secondly appointed Ioshua to be governor in Moses stead. Thirdly

ly, he gaue to Reuben, and halfe the tribe of Manasseh their portions on this side of Jordan in the land Moab. Fourthly twelue are assigned to diuide the land of Canaan. Lastly their law is giuen for sacrifices, obseruation of feasts, vowes, cities of refuge, and inheritances.

DEUTERON.

Q. What call you the booke of Moses?

A. Deuteronomie.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth the second rehearfall of the law.

Q. What doth he in the beginning of this booke?

A. He repeateth the law which God had done for

in peace and warre: because they were dead to whome the law was given in mount Sinai; and to make them more attentive to the law, from the first chapter to the fift.

Q. What doth he then?

A. He repeateth the law more particularly, he exhorteth and perswadeth them to observe and keepe the law, from the 5. chap. to the 31. In the 31. chapter he prepareth himselfe to die, and resigneth up his office.

In the 32. chap. he singeth a psalme: and in the 33. chap. he blesseth the Tribes of Israel.

Q. Why did Moses blesse them otherwise then Iacob did?

A. Because of the zeale of the Levites shewed at mount Sinai, the curses of Iacob

cob vpon Leui, were turned
into blessings.

Q. Where died Moses?

A. In the land of Moab.

*Q. Why did he not enter into
the land of Canaan?*

*A. Because he murmured
at the waters of Miribah, say-
ing, Heare now ye rebels: shall
we giue you water out of the
rocke! Numb. 20. 10.*

*Q. Did he see the land of Ca-
naan?*

*A. Yes, he went vp into
mount Nebo vnto the topp
of Pisgah, and the Lord shew-
ed him all the land of Gilead
vnto Dan.*

*Q. Whome did he appoint
his stead?*

A. Ioshua the son of Nave.

Q. How long lived Moses?

A. One hundred & twenty.

years.

Q. Where was he buried?

A. In a valley in the land of Moab ouer against Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre vnto this day.

Q. By whome was he buried?

A. By an angel of the Lord, least the Israelites knowing of his graue, should goe a whooring after it.

Finis Deuteronomij.

I O S H U A.

Q. What gouernours had the children of Israel after they came out of Egypt?

A. Captaines.

Q. How many captaines had they?

A. Two, Moses, & Ioshua.

Q. What did Moses?

E 2

A. He

A. He brought them out of Egypt into the wilderness.

Q. *What did Ioshua.*

A. He brought them out of the wilderness into the land of Canaan.

Q. *What call you this booke?*

A. Ioshua.

Q. *Why is it so called?*

A. Because it containeth the government of Ioshua.

Q. *What is the substance of this booke?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel after the death of Moses, till they were established in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How many things must we consider in this booke?*

A. Three: Ioshua his calling, his acts, and his death.

Q. *Who called him?*

A. God.

Q. *What ro doe?*

A. To gouerne his people.

Q. *What charge gaue he*

A. To do all things which he
commanded, and onely those.

Q. *Did he so?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How did God blesse them?*

A. The people obeyed him. Chap. 1.

They passed Iordan dri-shod. 3

The people beeing sore with 4

circumcision their enemies 5

durst not stirre against them.

The wals of Iericho fell down,

no man touching them.

Q. *How are his acts deuised?*

A. Into his acts of warre,

and his acts of Peace.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. He sent out two men

to spie Iericho, and as they

were spying the men of the

E 3 citie

Chap. 2.

citie sought to kill them.

Q. How escaped they?

A. By the meanes of a harlot named Rahab.

Q. When they departed, what did they?

A. Shee made them sweare that they would spare her and all her household at the destruction of the citie.

Q. How did they get out of the citie?

A. Shee let them down by a cord through a window.

Q. What signe did they give her of her deliuerance?

A. They bid her binde a cord of red threed in the window, through which shee let them downe.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. They returned to Ioshua.

Q. What

Q. What newes brought they?

A. That all the inhabitants of the land fainted because of Israel.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He bad them set vp 12, Chap. 4.
stones in Iordan, and as many
in Gilgal, for a memoriall to
their posteritie.

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He commanded Ioshua Chap. 5.
to circumcise euery man child
of the children of Israel.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He made him sharpe
knives as he was commanded,
and circumcised all the men
childrē that were borne in the
wildernes since their cōming
out of Egypt, for they did not
circumcise any by the way.

*Q. Where were the children
of Israel when they were circum-*
E 4 cised?

cised?

A. At Gilgal.

Q. What befell there els?

A. Manna ceased, and they did eate of the fruit of the land of Canaan.

Q. What did Iosua then?

Chap. 6.

A. He ouerthrew Iericho and burnt it with fire, and the gold and siluer with brass, and yron, were consecrated to the Lord.

Q. After what manner was Iericho taken?

A. The arke of God compassed it sixe daies every day once, and the seauenth day the Priests carried it about the city seauen times, and the men of warre went before the arke, and all the host followed, & when they had compassed the city seauen times, and the Priests

had blowne with their trum-
pets of Rams hornes seauen
times, the people shouted
with a loud voice, and then the
walls of the citie fell downe
flatte, and they went vp into
the citie and slewe the inha-
bitants with the edge of the
word.

*Q. Were all the inhabitants
destroyed?*

*A. No: Rahab, her father,
mother, and children, with all
that shee had were preserued.*

Q. Whither went they then?

*A. Ioshua sent three thou. Chap. vi
and men to take Ai.*

Q. Did they take it?

*A. No: for the men of Ai
slewe 36. of them, and put the
rest to flight.*

*Q. What was the cause they
slew them and put them to flight?*

A. Be-

A. Because Achan took the excommunicate things therefore the Lord was angry and suffered their men not to haue the victorie.

Q. *What had he taken?*

A. A Babylonish garment 200. shekels of siluer, and wedge of gold of 50. shekels waight.

Q. *How was he punished for it?*

A. All the children of Israel stoned him to death.

Q. *What did Iosbua then?*

Chap. 2.

A. He went to Ai and took all the men of warre with him.

Q. *What did he when he came thither?*

A. He sent 5000. men to lie in wait on the backe side of the citie, and he and all the rest

of the people came before the
citie.

*Q. What did Ioshua and his
people in the barrell?*

A. They fled before them
as they did at first, which they
perceiuing came all out of the
citie and pursued.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He stretched out his
speare that was in his hand to-
wardes Ai, according as he
had giuen notice to them that
lay on the backe side of the ci-
tie, and they arose and came to
the citie and set it on fire: and
when the men of the citie loo-
ked backe and saw their citie
on fire they were greatly a-
fraide: then Ioshua and the
children of Israel which fledde
returned and slew the men of
Ai. Also the other issued out
of

of the citie against them on the other side, and let none of them escape.

Q. What was the number of those that were slaine?

A. Twelue thousand, euen all the men of Ai.

Q. What did he with the cattell and spoyle thereof?

A. They tooke it to themselves for a pray.

Q. What did Ioshua doe to the citie?

A. He burnt it and made a heape for euer, and a wilderness to this day.

Q. What did he with the king thereof?

A. He hanged him on a tree.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He built an altar to the Lord, and wrote a rehearfall of the

the lawe, and read it in the presence of all the children of Israel.

Q. What befell then?

A. Many kings assembled together to fight against Joshua. Chap. 10.

Q. Did none of the inhabitants of the land make peace with them?

A. Yes the Gibeonites.

Q. What did they.

A. They tooke old bottles and wine, and mouldie bread, and put on old shooes, and old garment, and came to Joshua, and said they were come from far cuntry to make a league with them, and Joshua made a league with them.

Q. What did Joshua when he sawe their craft?

A. He

A. He condemned them to perpetuall slavery.

Q. What did the five kings of the Amorites when they heard that the Gibeonites had made a league with them?

A. They gathered themselves together and made war against them.

Chap. 10.

Q. What did the Gibeonites?

A. They sent to Ioshua and pray him to come and deliver them.

Q. What did Ioshua?

A. He ascended from Gilgal all that night, and all the men of warre with him, and came vpon them suddenly, and discomfited them, and they fled towards Bethoron.

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He did cast down great stones vpon them from heaven.

men vntill Azekah, and there
were more slaine with haile-
stones then with the sword.

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He bad the sunne stand
still in Gibeon, and the moone
in the valley of Ailon vntill
they had auenged themselues
on their enemies, and that was
the longest day that euer was.

*Q. What became of the five
kings of the Amorites?*

A. They fled to Makke-
lah and hidde themselues in a
cave.

*Q. What did Ioshua when
he knew it?*

A. He bad men roule great
stones to the mouth of the
cave, and he set men to keepe
them, and he bad the rest fol-
low after their enemies, & not
suffer them to enter into their
cities,

citties, and they smote them
with an exceeding great
slaughter, then they returned
to Gilgal.

*Q. What was done when they
returned?*

*A. The five kings were
brought out of the caue.*

Q. What did Ioshua do to them?

*A. Hee commaunded his
chefe men of warre to come
and set their feete vpon them
and they did so: Afterward
he slewe them and hanged
them on fiue seuerall trees
till the sunne went downe, then
he tooke them downe and cast
them into the caue, and laid
great stones vpon the caue
mouth, which remaine til this
day.*

Q. What did Ioshua then?

A. He ouercame many of them.

and destroyed three kings more, & he slew all the inhabitants, then he returned to Gilgal.

Q. What did the rest of the kings when they heard of this?

A. They gathered themselves together and came and pitched at the waters of Merom to fight against Israel.

Q. What did the Lord the?

A. He bad Joshua not be afraid of them, he would deliver them all slaine before him, and hee should hough their horses and burne their chariots with fire.

Q. What did Joshua then?

A. He and all the men of warre came suddenly out and smote them, vntill there were none of them remaining.

Q. Did Joshua destroy their cities?

A. No,

By hande and goe yeo and is goe is right

A. No, he destroyed none of the citties saue only Hazor which he burnt with fire, he houghed their horses and burnt their chariots with fire as the Lord had told him.

Q. Did the inhabitants of Canaan make peace with the children of Israel and the Gibeonites?

A. No.

Q. Why did they not make peace with them?

A. Because the Lord had hardened their hearts, to the end they should come to battell against the children of Israel and they might vtterly destroy them.

Q. What did Joshua then?

A. He destroyed the Anakims out of the land of Israel; onely in Azzah, Gath, and Ashdod.

Ashdod they were left.

Q. How many kingdoms did the children of Israel overcome all. Chap. 12.

A. Thirtie and one.

Q. When the children of Israel had overcome their enemies, what did Ioshua?

A. He deuided the land by lots; he appointed citties of refuge: he gaue cities to Leui. es. Chap. 13. 14. &c.
He sent backe Reuben, Gad, and halfe the tribe of Manasse.

Q. What did Ioshua at his death?

A. He gathered the children of Israel together, and exhorted them not to ioyne with the Gentiles, vowing that whatsoeuer they did, he and his house would serue the Lord. Chap. 23.

Q. What

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ses.

Q. What did Ioshua at his
death?

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dren of Israel together, and ex- Chap. 27.
horted them not to ioyne with
the Gentiles, vowing that
whatsoeuer they did, he and
his house would serue the
Lord.

Q. What

Q. What became of Ioshua then?

A. He died.

Q. Howe olde was he when he died?

A. One hundred and ten yeares.

IV D G E S.

Q. After the death of Ioshua what gouernment had the children of Israel?

A. Iudges.

Q. What is the substance of this booke?

A. The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Canaan, after the death of Ioshua.

Q. Howe is it denided?

A. Into three parts: the sinnes; their oppressours; and their deliuerers.

Q. What were their sinnes?

A. Co

A. Contempt of religion, idolatry, theft, and whoredōe.

Q. Who were their oppressors?

A. The Aramites, Philistines, Midianites, Moabites, Canaanites, and Ammonites.

Q. How long were they oppressed?

A. One hundredth and eleven yeares.

Q. What did they beeing oppressed?

A. They cried vnto the Lord, and he sent them deliue-

Q. Rehearse their names?

A. Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Barack, Gedeon, Abimeleck, Tola, Iair, Iphtah, Ibsan, Elon, Abdon, Samson, Eli and Samuel.

Q. How many yeares did God

Q. What became of Ioshua then?

A. He died.

Q. Howe olde was he when he died?

A. One hundred and ten yeares.

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A. Contempt of religion, ^{greatest of sin} idolatry, theft, and whoredōe. ^{and of w. a}

Q. Who were their oppress- ^{whom they}

A. The Aramites, Phil- ^{was destroyed} istims, Midianites, Moabites, ^{more war} Cananites, and Ammonites. ^{whom they}

Q. How long were they op- ^{whom they} pressed? ^{60 years}

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God

God giue them iudges?

A. Three hundred and thirtie nine yeares vntill Samuell.

Q. Why then doeth Pauli the thirteenth of the Acts say that God gaue them Iudges 450 yeares?

A. He reckoneth the Iudges and oppressours together whose yeares added together make 450.

Q. Out of whose hands did Othniel deliuer them?

A. The Aramites. c. 3. 10.

Q. Out of whose hands did Ehud deliuer them?

A. The Moabites.

Q. Out of whose hands did Shamgar deliuer them?

A. The Philistims.

Q. Out of whose hands did Debora and Barack deliuer them?

A. The Canaanites.

A. The Cananites, chap. 4.

Q. Out of whose hands did
Gideon deliuer them?

A. The Midianites, chap.
7. 8.

Q. What is recorded of Abi-
muleck?

A. He vsurped the king-
dome, and slue 70. of his bre-
thren vpon a stone, chap. 9.

Q. What befell to him then?

A. A woman with a peece
of millstone brake his braine
vpon the anvil.

Q. What did he then?

A. He commaunded his
page his armour bearer to
thrust him through, that it
might not be said that a wo-
man had killed him.

Q. What is recorded of
Jael and Iael?

A. There is no mention of
any

any notable actes done by the
chap. 10.

*Q. Out of whose hands
Iphthah deliuer them?*

A. The Ammomites: he offered his daughter in sacrifice to God, and ouercame 4200 Ephramites, c. 11. 12.

Q. What did Ibsan, Elon, & Abdon?

A. They gouerned quietly.

*Q. Out of whose hands
Samson deliuer them?*

A. The Philistims, c. 13. 14.

Q. Rehearse Samsons actes.

A. He slue a lyon, hee slue 30. Philistims for 30 changes of garments: hee burnt their corne: he slue foure thousand men with the iawebone of an asse: he carried away the gate of Azzah: hee slue moe at his death, then he did in all his life.

Q.

*Q. By what smal means did
God bring these things to passe?*

A. Ehud beeing lame of
his right hand slue Eglon the
fat king with a dagger of a cu-
bit long. Shamgar slue fixe hū-
dred Philistims with an oxe
goad: Iael a woman killed Si-
siera with a hammer and a pin:
Gedeon ouercame an hoast of
men with broken potsheards
and rams hornes. There is no
mention made of Eli and Sa-
muel in this booke, but in the
booke of Samuel.

Finis Iudges.

R V T H.

*Q. What call you the next
booke?*

F I

A. Ruth.

A. Ruth.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because shee is the person that is principally handled there.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two parts: Naomies and Ruths afflictions, and their prosperitie.

Q. Of what countrie is Ruth?

Chap. 1.

A. Of Moab.

Q. Who was her husband?

A. Chilion of Bethlem in Iudah.

Q. How came he into Moab?

A. There was a famine in Israel, and so his father Elimeleck tooke his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, and Naomi his wife, and went and sojourned in the countrie of Moab where Elimeleck died;

his sonnes tooke them wiues,
the name of Mahlons wife was
Orpah; and the name of Chi-
lons wife was Ruth.

*Q. What befell to them in
the land of Moab?*

*A. Elimeleck and his two
sonnes died.*

Q. What did Naomie then?

*A. Shee returned into the
land of Iudah.*

Q. Why did shee retorne?

*A. Because shee heard say
that the Lord had visited her
people in plentie and giuen
them bread.*

*Q. What company had shee
with her?*

*A. Her two daughters in
lawe Orpah and Ruth, but
Orpah went backe againe.*

*Q. Why did not Ruth return
with her sister?*

F 2

A. Shee

A. Shee would not leave her mother in lawe, but followe whither thou goest, thither will I goe, and where thou dwellest, there will I dwell: thy people shall be my people, & thy God my God.

Q. Howe did God bless her?

Chap. 4. A. Shee was married to a rich man named Booz, of him came Christ.

Finis Ruth.

I. S A M V E L.

Q. What doe you call the next booke?

A. Samuel.

Q. Howe many thing may we consider in this booke?

A. Two; the gouernment

of the two last iudges, and the two first kings.

Q. Which are the iudges which are mentioned in this booke?

A. Eli and Samuel.

Q. Howe are the acts of Eli divided?

A. Into his good and bad acts.

Q. What were his good acts?

A. His diligence in his calling.

Q. What were his bad acts?

A. His negligence in not looking to his sonnes, and not correcting them, chap. 2.

Q. How was he punished for his negligence?

A. The Arke of God was taken; his two sonnes Hophni and Phineas were both slain one day, he hearing of it fell downe backward & brake

his necke, chap. 4.

Q. What became of his daughter in law?

A. Shee died in childbirth for shee said, the glorie is departed from Israel.

Q. What became of the Arke then?

A. The Philistims brought it to Ashdod, and set it in the house of Dagon their god.

Q. How were they plagued chap. 5.

A. Dagon fell downe before the Arke of God, his head and the palmes of his hands were broken, and the inhabitants were smitten with em-
rods.

Q. What did they with the Arke of God?

A. They carried it to Gath.

Q. Did it continue there?

A. No.

A. No: for the Lord smote them with emrods, and they carried it to Ekron, and the Ekronites were smitten with emrods also. Chap. 8,

Q. Howe long did the Philistines keepe the arke?

A. Seauen moneths.

Q. What did they then with the Arke?

A. They sent it home with gifts.

Q. What were the gifts which they sent with it?

A. Fiue golden Emrods, & golden mice.

Q. Howe did they send the Arke home?

A. They laid it in a newe carte, they tooke two milch kine and shutte their calues at home, then they tied the kine to the carte, and they went
F 4 straight

straight to Bethshemesh, and kept one path till they came to the field of Ioshua at Bethshemesh, where they stood still.

Q. What did the inhabitants of Bethshemesh?

A. They reioyced, and the Levites tooke downe the arke, and the chest wherein the iewels of gold were, and set them vpon a great stone, and claued the wood of the cart, and offered the kine for a burnt offering vnto the Lord.

Q. What befell then?

A. The Lord slewe fiftie thousand threescore and tenne men of the inhabitants of Bethshemesh because they had looked in the arke of God.

Chap. 7.

Q. What became of the arke then?

A. The

A. The men of Kiriathie-arim came and tooke it.

Q. *What did they with it?*

A. They brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar to keepe the arke.

Q. *How long abode the arke in the house of Abinadab?*

A. Twentie yeares.

Q. *When Eli was dead, who succeeded him?*

A. Samuel.

Q. *How many things must be considered of him?*

A. His birth, educatiō, calling, and his acts.

Q. *What doeth the H. ghost set downe concerning his birth?*

A. Hee was borne of a barren woman, who begged him of the Lord by prayer,

Chap. 1.

Q. *Who*

Q. Who was his father?

A. Elkanah.

Q. Who was his mother?

A. Hannah.

Q. Where was he brought
up?

A. In the tabernacle.

Q. Who called him?

A. God called him thrice
in one night, chap. 3. 4.

Q. Howe many offices had
he?

A. Three: for as hee was
called thrice, so he had three
offices: a iudge, a priest, and a
prophet.

Q. What cheife things are
recorded of him?

A. He annointed Saul, cap.
10. he caused him to slay Agag
the king of Ameleck, c. 15. he
annointed Dauid, c. 16. & these
are his acts of peace.

Q. What

Q. What were his actes of warre?

A. He ouercame the Philistims, c. 7.

Q. What gouernment had the children of Israel after Iudges? Chap. 8.

A. Kings.

Q. How fel it out that they had kings?

A. Because Samuels sonnes Ioel and Abiah walked not in their fathers waies, but peruer-
ted iudgement, therefore they desired a king. Chap. 10.

Q. How many yeares did Samuel iudge Israel?

A. Twentie yeares.

Q. How many kings raignes are set downe in this booke?

A. Two, Sauls & Dauids.

Q. Who was first king?

A. Saul.

Q. Who annointed him?

A. Samuel.

A. Samuel, for thither he went to seeke his father asses.

Q. How many signes had to confirme his annointing?

A. Three: 1. at Rahels pulcher: 2. at the plaine of Tabor: 3. at the hil of God: where finding a cōpany of prophets he prophesied, Chap. 9. 10. 19. chap.

Q. Where was he chosen?

A. At Mispah by lotte Chap. 10.

Q. Howe many principall things must we consider in Sams raigne?

A. Two: his good and his bad deedes.

Q. What were his good deeds?

Chap. 11.

A. He fought the Lords battell: he deliuered the inhabitants

bitants of Iabesh from the Ammonites: he ouerthrew the Amalekites and Philistims.

Q. What were his euill deeds?

A. He tooke on him the priests office: he spared Agag Chap. 29 and the best things: he persecuted David. 18. he slewe the Lords priests. 21. and he consulted with witches. chap. 28.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. He was reiected & David elected: he was vexed with an euill spirit: his two sonnes were slaine by the Philistims, and he slew himselfe. chap. 31.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Abimeleck the sonne of Ahitub.

Q. Who succeeded Saul in the kingdome?

A. David.

Q. What principall things are

to be considered of him?

A. His calling, and his acts.

Q. How many things may we consider in his calling?

Chap. 16.

A. Three: 1. who called him? God: 2. by whom was he called? by Samuel: 3. from whence was he called? from keeping his fathers sheepe.

Q. How are the acts of David divided?

A. Into his acts in Sauls time, and his acts after Sauls death.

Q. What were his acts in Sauls time?

A. He slew a lyon and a beare: he mitigated Sauls fury with his harp: he slew Goliath cap. 17. he slewe 200. Philistims for 200. foreskinnes, which he was made the kings sonne in law. He was preferred

red before Saul of the virgins:
 he was persecuted by Saul, 18.
 chap. he fled to Nob and did
 eate the shew-bread: 21. chap.
 He fled to Gath and there he
 did counterfeit himselfe made:
 at. c. he cut off the lap of Sauls
 garment: he tooke away the
 sheare and a pot of water that
 stood at Sauls head: chap. 26.
 he destroyed the Amalekites.
 chap. 30.

Libri primi Samuelis finis.

II. SAMUEL.

*Q. What must we consider of
 David after Sauls death?*

A. His acts after he was made
 king of Israel, and his acts whē
 he ruled ouer Iudah onely.

*Q. What were his acts when
 he ruled ouer Iudah?*

A. He

Chap. 1.

A. He slew the man that said he had slaine Saul: he waged warre seauen yeares with Ishbosheth. chap. 2.

Q. Who was captaine over Ishbosheths armie?

A. Abner.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slaine cowardly by Ioab, because he slew Asah his brother. chap. 3.

Q. What did David after the death of Abner?

A. He lamented for him.

Q. What befell to Ishbosheth after the death of Abner?

Chap. 4.

A. Baanah and Rachab, two of his captaines slew him as he slept on his bed, and cut off his head and brought it to David in Hebron.

Q. Who then raigned over Israel?

A. Da

A. David. chap. 5.

Q. How many things must we observe in his government beeing king over Israel?

A. Two things: wherein he behaved himselfe well: where-
in ill.

Q. Wherein did he behave himselfe well?

A. He fought the Lords Chap. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
battels: he slew Baanah and
Rechab: he overcame the Phi-
listims twice: he tooke the
fort of Syon: he restored the
ark: he prepared for the build-
ing of the temple: he over-
threw the Philistims, the Am-
monites, and all his enemies.
chap. 8.

Q. Who was captaine of his
host?

A. Ioab the sonne of Zer-
uah.

Q. What

*Q. What were Davids en-
deedes?*

Chap. 11.

A. He brought the Arke
in a new cart when it should
have beene borne on the Le-
uites shoulders: he committed
adulterie with Bethsheba, and
caused Vriah her husband to
be slaine, and caused the peo-
ple to be numbred. 24. chap.

*Q. How was he plagued for
carrying the Arke in a cart?*

A. The oxen stumbled,
the arke shooke, Vzzah put
vp his hand and was stricken
dead.

Q. How for his adulterie?

Chap. 13.

c. 15.

c. 17.

A. The child conceived in
adulterie died: Amnon defiled
Tamar: Absolon slue Amnon,
and lay with his fathers concu-
bines: lastly Sheba rebelled
chap. 20.

Q. What

Q. What became of Absolon?

A. He was hanged on an oake by the haire of the head, and slaine by Ioab. chap. 18.

Q. How did the Lord plague him for numbring the people?

A. God sent a plague for three daies, whercof died seauentie thousand men. cap. 44.

Q. How was the plague ceased?

A. Dauid repenting & praying, God bad the angel hold his hand.

Q. What did Dauid then?

A. He builded an altar, & offered sacrifice vnto the lord. chap. 24.

Q. What Prophets were in Dauids time?

A. Nathan and Gad.

Q. Who were high Priests?

A. Abiathar and Zadock.

Q. Who

Q. Who was Scribe?

A. Shuah.

Q. Who was Recorder?

A. Iehoshaphat.

Q. Who was ouer the tribute?

A. Adoram.

Q. Who was captaine ouer
the Cherethites and Perezites?

A. Benaiah.

Q. How long raigned Dauid
ouer Israel?

A. Seauen yeares in Hebron: 33 yeares ouer all Israel
in all 40 yeares.

Lib. 2. Sam. finis.

KINGS.

Q. What call you the next
booke to Samuel?

A. Kings.

Q. How many bookes of kings?

are there?

A. Two.

Q. How many things are principally to be considered in these two booke?

A. Two: the rest of the kingdom of Israel before the diuision, and after the diuision.

Q. How many kings were there before the kingdom was deuided?

A. Three: Saul, Dauid, and Salomon.

Q. How many of these are mentioned in the 1. booke?

A. Two: Dauid and Salomon.

Q. What is recorded of Dauid in this booke?

A. He caused his sonne Salomon to be annointed king; the charge that he gaue him at his death.

Q. What

Q. What notable things are recorded of Salomon?

A. He slew Adoniah, Iobab and Shimei.

Chap. 3.

He prayed for wisdom and obtained it.

and 5.

He prepareth for the building of the Temple.

Chap. 7.

He builded the temple in 700 yeares.

He receiued the Queene of Sheba very honourably.
King. 10.

Q. What were his finnes?

A. Idolatry, and adultery.
1. king. 11.

Q. How was he punished?

A. The Lord stirred up enemies against him: Hazael, Rezin, & Ieroboam. chap. 12.

Q. How long reigned Salomon?

A. Fourtie yeares. 1. king. 11.

Q.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Rehoboam. 12. chap. 9.

Q. How old was Salomon when he began Rehoboam?

A. Eleuen yeares: for Rehoboam was 40. yeares olde when he beganne to raigne, 1. king. 14. Salomon was 52. yeares old when he died. He was but 12 yeares old when he began to raigne, 1. king. 2. and reigned onely 40 yeares. 1. king. 11.

Q. What became of the kingdom after the death of Salomo?

A. It was deuided.

Q. Why?

A. Because of Salomons faults.

Q. What call you the two kingdoms?

A. Israel and Iudah.

Q. How many tribes were in them?

the kingdome of Iudah.

A. Two: Iudah and Benjamin.

Q. How many were in the kingdome of Israel?

A. Ten: Reuben, Simeon, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Nephthali, Ephraim, and Manasses.

Q. How many kings?

A. Twentie: Rehoboam, Abiam, Afa, Iehosaphat, Iehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Ioah, Amasiah, Azariah, Iothan, Ahaz, Hezechiah, Manasses, Amos, Iosiah, Iehoahaz, Iehoiakim, Iehoiakin, Zedekiah.

Q. How many things must be considered in the historie of each one of these kings?

A. Two: their acts of Peace, and their acts of warre.

Q. How many things must be considered in the historie of each one of these kings?

we consider in their Acts of
peace?

A. Two: what they did for
religion: and what for the co-
mon wealth.

Q. Who was the first king of
Judah?

A. Rehoboam, 1. king. 12.
ver. 1.

Q. What is set downe of him?

A. He did cuill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. Shishack king of Egypt
came vp against him, & spoy-
led him of his riches.

Q. How long rained he?

A. Eighteene yeares.

Q. Who was high Priest in
his time?

A. Zadock.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Abiam. chap. 15.

G 1

Q. What

Q. What is mentioned of him?

A. He committed wickednes in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How long raigned he?

A. Three yeares.

Q. What were his actions?

A. He put Ieroboam to flight.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Iddo.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Ahimaaz.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Afa.

Q. What were his good deeds?

A. He put the Sodomites out of the land.

He suppressed the stewes.

He destroyed all the Idols.

He put his mother from

her estate, for making an idol
in a groue.

He put Maachia from her
regencie.

He fought with Baasha.

*Q. VVhat were his euill
deedes?*

A. He made a couenant
with Benhadad.

He forsooke God. 1. king.
16. chap.

Q. How was he punished?

A. He died of the gout af-
ter he had raigned 41. yeares.
1. king. 15. 23.

*Q. VVhat Prophets were in
his time?*

A. Azariah, Iehu, and Ha-
nani.

Q. Who were high Priests?

A. Ahimaaz, and Azariah.

Q. Who succeeded Asa?

A. Ichoshaphat. 1. king. 15.

Q. What is set down of him?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord. He receiued comfort after the inuasion of his enemies, of Ozziel.

His shippes were broken at Ozion-Gaber. chap. 22.

Q. What did he for religion?

A. He abolished idolatrie, and caused the people to be taught. *cod.*

Q. What did he for the common-wealth?

A. He builded cities and placed garrisons in them?

Q. What were his acts of warre?

A. He ouercame the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the inhabitants of mount Seir.

He made affinitie with Ahab. chap. 18.

He

He went with him to warre
against Ramoth Gilead. chap.

22.

He ioyned himselfe with A-
haziah to make ships to goe to
Tarshish. *cod.*

*Q. What befell to him for
these things?*

A. The Lord sent Iehu the 2. Chron. 29,
prophet to reprocue him, and
his ships were broken so that
he could not goe to Tarshish.

*Q. What Prophets were in
his time?*

*A. Iehu, Azariah, and Eli-
azar.*

Q. What high Priests?

A. Ahimaaz and Azariah.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Twentie five yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Iehoram. 1. king. 22.

Q. What is recorded of him?

G 3

A. He

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord; he married Ahabs daughter. 2.kin.8. he committed idolatrie. eod. he slew seauen of his brethren.

Q. What became of him?

A. He died of an incurable disease after he had raigned 8. yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Ahaziah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slain at Ramoth Gilcad hauing raigned one yeare, and also 42. of his brethren were slaine by Iehu. 2. Chron. 22.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Ichoidah.

Q. Who was Prophet?

A. Eliah,

A. Eliah, who was taken vp
into heauen.

Q. Who succeeded Ahaziah?

A. Athaliah his mother. 2.
king. 11.

Q. What is recorded of her?

A. Shee put to death al the
kings seede, except Ioash the
sonne of Ahaziah.

Q. How escaped he?

A. Iehoshebah the daugh-
ter of king Ioram and sister to
Ahaziah hid him fixe yeares.

Q. What became of Athalia?

A. Shee was slaine at the
commandement of Iehoidah,
hauing raigned 7. yeares. 2.
king. 11.

Q. Who succeeded her?

A. Ioash.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did that which was
good in the sight of the Lord,

all the time that Iehoida taught him.

Q. What were his good deeds?

A. He made prouision for the repaire of the temple. 2. king. 12.

Q. What were his finnes?

A. He committed idolatrie, he slew Zachariah the priest, he tooke on him the honour of God. 2. king. 12.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slaine by his seruants, hauing raigned fourtie yeares. eod.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Iehoidah & Zachariah.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Amasiah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord. 2. king.

1. king. 14.

Q. What were his good acts?

A. He put them to death which slew his father, and he overcame the Edomites. *cod.*

Q. Did he continue in the service of God?

A. No: he fell to idolatrie.

2. Chr. 25.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. He was overcome by Joash king of Israel, because he was not warned by the parable of the thistle. The citie was taken and the temple spoiled, and he was slaine by his servants. having reigned 29. yeares. *cod.*

Q. Who was high priest in his time?

A. Azariah.

Q. What prophet lived in his time?

A. Isaiah.

A. *Isaiah.*

Q. *Who succeeded Amasiah?*

A. *Vzziah, alias Azariah.*
2.king.15. 2.Chr.36.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord, all the daies of Zachariah, and the Lord prospered him: he loued tilling.

Q. *Did he continue still in the seruice of God?*

A. No: he tooke on him the priests office.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. He was smitten with a leprosie, and continued a leper vnto his death.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. *Isaiah, Ioel, Hosea, and Obadiah.*

Q. *Who were high Priests?*

A. *Zachariah.*

A. Zachariah, and Azariah.

Q. How long raigned he?

A. Fiftie two yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Iotham. 2. king. 15.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the sight of the Lord: he built the gate of the temple called Beautiful: he ouercame the Amorites. *cod.*

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Isaiah, Nahum, and Michah.

Q. What Priests?

A. Ahitub and Zadock.

Q. How long raigned he?

A. Sixteene yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Achaz. 2. king. 15.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, he drew his sonnes through the fire: he was besieged by Rezin king of Aram, and Pekah king of Israel: he refused the counsell of Isaiah: he forsooke God: he destroyed the ornaments of the temple.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Vriah..

Q. How long raigned he?

A. Sixteene yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Hezekiah. 2. king. 16.

Q. How old was Achaz when he begat Ezechias?

A. Ten yeares: for when he was twentie yeares olde he began to raigne, and raigned sixteene yeares, 2. King. 16. so he died in the thirtie fixe yeare of his age: Now Ezechias

chias succeeded his father when he was five and twentie yeares of age, 2. Kings. 18.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the sight of the Lord.

Q. Howe are his acts deni-

A. Into his good and bad acts.

Q. What were his good acts?

A. Hee repaired the temple, and restored religion which his father had overthrowne: he brake in peeces Chap. 18. 19. the brasen serpent which Moses had made: he hearing the reviling words of Rabshakeh, humbled himselfe before the Lord, and the angel of the Lord destroyed in the campe of Asher an hundred fourescore and five thousand:

Q. What

Q. What befell to him there?

A. Hee was sicke and the Lord sent Isaiahs vnto him to bidde him set his house in order, for he should die, *chap. 20. lib. 2.*

Q. What did Hezekiah?

A. He praied to the Lord, and he restored him to health againe, & added fifteene yeres to his daies, *ead.*

Q. What signe did God giue him that he should recover?

A. The sunne went backe ten degrees, *ead.*

Q. What was his sinne?

A. He shewed the treasure of the temple to the Babylonian embassadours, *ead.*

Q. What did the Lord thinke?

A. He sent Isaiahs the prophet to reprocue him, *chap. 20. lib. 2.*

Q. What

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Iſaiah, Ieremiah, and Huldah.

Q. Who was high prieſt?

A. Azariah.

Q. How long reigned Hezekiah?

A. Twentie nine yeares.

Q. Who ſucceeded him?

A. Manaſſes.

Q. What is recorded of him? Chap. 21. 1. 2.

A. He reſtored idolatry: he made his ſonnes paſſe through the fire: he cut Iſaiah aſunder with a wooden ſaw.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. He was carried captiue into Babylon.

Q. What did he there? 2. Chr. 33.

A. Hee praied vnto the Lord and he heard him, and reſtored his kingdome vnto him.

him againe, 2. Chr. 33.

Q. What did he then?

A. Hee tooke away the
straunge gods and restored re-
ligion, *ead.*

Q. Howe long raigned he?

A. Fiftie five yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Amon, *cap. 21. lib. 2.*

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. What became of him?

A. Hee was slaine by his
seruants, hauing raigned two
yeares. 2. Chr. 33.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Iosiah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did vprightly in the
fight of the Lord. 2. Kin. 22.

Q. What were his acts?

A. He found the booke of
the

the law, and read it in the eares
of all the people. He destroy-
ed idolatrie and repaired the
temple. He kept a great passe-
ouer, 2. King. 22. 23.

Q. What became of him?

A. Hee was slaine with an
arrowe at Megiddo, hauing
reigned 31. yeares, eod.

*Q. What prophets were in
his time?*

A. Jeremiah, Zephaniah,
and Huldah a prophetesse.

Q. Who was high priest?

A. Hilchiah.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Jehoahaz his sonne, c ap.
23. lib. 2.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Three moneths.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. How

Q. How was he plagued?

A. Pharaoh Nechoh king of Egypt came vp against him, and put him in bonds, & put the land to tribute of an hundredth talents of siluer, and a talent of gold. And Eliakim the brother of Ichoahaz reigned in his stead, and changed his name to Ichoiakim, *cap. 23. lib. 2.*

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, *ead.*

Q. What were his acts?

A. He paid tribute to Pharaoh, *cap. 23. lib. 2.* He imprisoned Ieremiah. He cut the Prophet Habacuk in peeces, and burnt Baracks prophesies.

Ierem. 36.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was carried captiue by Nabuchadnezzar hauing
raig-

igned 11. yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Ichoiakim his sonne, cap.
24. lib. 2.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. Hee deliuered himselfe
into the hands of Nabuchad-
nezzar by the counsel of Iere-
mie, in which captiuitie were
Ezechiel, Daniel, and the three Chap. 24.
children.

Q. How long rained he?

A. Three moneths.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Mattaniah his vncle,
whome the king of Babel cal-
led Zedechiah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight Chap. 24.
of the Lord, for which he and
the kingdome of Iudah were
brought into captiuitie by Na-
buchadnezzar king of Babel.

Q. How

Q. Howe long had he reigned before hee was carried captive?

A. Eleuen yeares.

Q. What prophets were in his time?

A. Baruck, Ezechiel, and Jeremiah.

Q. What did they do to Zedekiah when they had taken him?

2 Kings. 25.

A. They slewe his sonnes before his eies, then they put out his eies, and bound him in chaines, and carried him to Babel.

Q. Who was high priest in his time?

A. Seraiah.

Q. What prophets?

A. Baruck and Ezechiel.

Q. Rehearse the cheife prophets that propheesied in the kings times?

A. Iddo,

A. Iddo, Shemiah, Iehu, Zachariah, Eliah, Ioel, Isaiah, Nahum, Michah, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Huldah, Vzia, Baruch, Ezechiel.

Q. Rehearse the priests?

A. Ahiah, Azariah, Ichoiah, Zachariah, Amaziah, Abiathar, Zadock, Shallum, Hilki, and Seraiah.

Q. Rehearse the cheife kinge of Babel?

A. Berodach Baladan, who honoured Hezechiah; Nabu-
hadnezzar, who was cast in
a woode, nourished by a
goate, bewraied by an owle,
found out by a leopard. His
name ariseth of *Nabu*, a goate,
and *an owle*, and *nazor*, a leo-
pard. He ouercame the Assy-
rians: he carried Iudah-capti-
ues. He was proud, and be-
came

came as a beast: afterward hee
was restored to his kingdom.
Nabuchadnezzar the lesse,
who beautified the temple. E-
uileradock who gaue his
father vnto 300. vultures to be
deuoured. Balthaser, to whom
the hand writing appeared.

*Q. Which was the cheife city
of Israel?*

A. Samaria.

*Q. Which was the cheife city
of Iudah?*

A. Ierusalem.

*Q. Which was the cheife city
of Assyria?*

A. Niniue.

*Q. Which was the cheife city
of the Babylonians?*

A. Babylon.

*Q. Rehearse the kings of
Israel?*

A. Ieroboam, Nadab,

Ahia, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab,
Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Je-
hoahaz, Joash, Jeroboam, Za-
chariah, Shallum, Menahem,
Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea.

*Q. How many kings reigned
over Israel?*

*A. Twentie, and none of
them good, 1. King. 12.*

*Q. What is recorded of Je-
roboam?*

*A. The prophet Ahiah
rent his garment in 12. pieces,
and gaue him tenne. Hee fore-
told him that he should be
king ouer Israel. He made two
golden calues for the Israelites
to worship, setting one of them
in Dan, & the other in Bethel:
for which hee being reproto-
red by the prophet, stretched
out his hand to lay hold on
him, and it withered so that he
could*

Chap. 12.
and 13.

could not pull it to him again
vntill the prophet. praied for
him.

King. 15.

Hee caused his wife to dis-
guise her selfe, and to goe to
the prophet.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Twentie two yeares.

*Q. What prophets were in
his time?*

*A. Ahiah, Iddo, and She-
maiah.*

*Q. Who succeeded Jerobo-
am?*

A. Nadab, 1. King. 14.

Q. What is recorded of him?

*A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.*

Q. What became of him?

Chap. 14.

*A. He was slaine by Baasha
at Gybbethon, hauing reigned
two yeares.*

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Baasha

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. Hee worshipped Baal, and built him a temple. 19. He killed the Prophets of the Lord: he ouercame the Ammonites: he slue Nabaoth for his vineyard, and prisoned Michaiah. 1. King. 21. 22.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slaine at Ramoth Gilead, hauing raigned 22. yeares, eccd.

Q. What prophets were in his time?

A. Eliah, Michaiah, and Obadiah.

Q. What is recorded of Eliah?

A. He foretold the famine: he was fed of rauens: he restored his hostice son to life: he slewe Baals prophets, lib. 1. c. 18.

He fled from Iesabel and was nourished by the angel of

the Lord, 19.

He reprooved Ahab for
slaying Nabaoth.

He reprooved Anaziah for
sending to aske counsell of
Baalzebub, cap. 1 lib. 2.

He praied to the Lord and
fire came downe from heauen
and consumed an 100. men.

He deuided the waters of
Iordan with his cloake, c. 2 lib.
2. And afterwards was take vp
into heauen.

*Q. When Eliah was taken
vp into heauen who was propbet
in his roome?*

A. Elisha.

*Q. What things are reu-
ded of him?*

A. He deuided the waters
of Iordan with the cloke of E-
liah, 2. King. 2.

He healed the venemous &
bites

bitter waters, *ead.*

As he was going to Bethel
little children mocked him, &
he cursed them, and two beares
came out of the forrest and de-
voured them, euen 42. of the,

cap. 2.

He gaue water to three kings
hoasts, *cap. 3.*

He increaseth the oyle of the
widow.

He raised the Shunamites
sonne to life.

He healed Naman of his le-
prosie.

He maketh iron to swim.

He discloseth king Arams
counsell to the king of Israel.

He prophesieth plentie to
Samaria.

He prophesied the dearth of
7. yeares to the Shunamite.

And lastly hee prophesied

H 3

to

to Hazael that he should be
n king in Syria.

Q. Who succeeded Ahab?

A. Ahaziah, 1. King. 22. 40.

Q. What is recorded of him?

*A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord and raigned two
yeares, 1. Kings 22.*

Q. How was he piagued?

*A. Moab rebelled and hee
fell through the lattisse win-
dow of his vpper chamber &
fell sicke, 2. Kings, 1.*

Q. What did he then?

*A. He sent to aske counsell
of Baalzebub whether hee
should die or no, ead.*

Q. What did the Lord then?

*A. He sent Eliah to him
saying, because he had sent to
Baalzebub, hee should not
come from the bed where he
was, but should die the death.*

Q. What

Q. What became of him?

A. He died, and having no sonne Iehoram raigned in his stead, which Iehoram was son to Ahab, *cod.*

Q. What things are recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord: he fought with the Moabites: he fought against Hazael king of Aram, at Ramah Gilead, and was wounded. And lastly, he was slaine by Iehu after he had raigned 12. yeares. *c. 9. l. 2.*

Q. What prophets were in his time?

A. Elisha and Michaiah.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Iehu.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He slewe Iehoram and Haziah, hee caused Iesabel

to be cast out at a window, *cap. 9. lib. 2.*

He slew 70. of Ahabs sons,
and 42. of Ahaziahs brethren,
c. 10. lib. 2.

He slewe Baals priests and
destroyed Baal and his house,
& turned it into a iakes, hauing
raigned 28. yeares, *cap. 18. lib. 2.*

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Jehoahaz, *cap. 10. lib. 2.*

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euil in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. The Lord deliuered
him into the hands of the Sy-
rians, *2. Kings, 13.*

Q. Did he continue so?

A. No, he praied vnto the
Lord, & he deliuered him.

Q. Did he take any warning
by his troubles?

A. No.

A. No: he returned to his former wickednesse.

Q. What became of him the?

A. He died hauing raigned 17. yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Ioash his sonne, 2. Kings 13.9.

Q. What things are recorded of him?

A. Hee ouercame Benhadad the sonne of Hazael three times: he tooke Amaziah king of Iudah: he brake downe the walls of Hierusalem & spoiled the temple, 2. Kings 14.

Q. What became of him?

A. He died hauing raigned 28. yeares.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Jeroboam his sonne,

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He

Q. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. What were his a7s?

A. He restored the coasts
of Israel, &c.

Q. What became of him?

A. He died hauing raigned
41. yeares, 23. verse.

Q. What prophets were in
his time?

A. Hosea, Amos, and Io-
nah.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Zachariah, 2. Kings, 14.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. What became of him?

A. Shallum slewe him after
he had raigned fixe moneths,
&c. & raigned in his stead.

Q. What became of Shal-

A. Men-

A. Menahim slewe him after he had raigned one month, cap. 15. 13. and raigned in his stead.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. The king of Ashur came vp against him, and Menahem gaue him a 1000. talēts of siluer to depart from him.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Ten yeares?

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Pekahiah his sonne, cap. 15. lib. 2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Two

A. Two yeares.

Q. What became of him?

A. Pekah slewe him and
raigned in his stead.

Q. What is recorded of Pe-
kah?

A. He did euill in the sight
of the Lord.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. Tilgah-pileser came a-
gainst him and carried many
away captiue, chap. 15. lib. 2.

Q. What became of Pekah?

A. He was slaine by Ho-
shea hauing raigned 20. yeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Hoshea, cap. 15. 30.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He gaue licence to the
Iewes to goe to Hierusalem
three times a yeare: he and the
kingdome of Israel were car-
ried captiue by Shalmanazer
king

king of Ashur cap. 17. 2.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Ahiah, Iehu, Eliah, Michaiah, Eli Shah, Obadiah, Hosea, Amos, Ionas, Joel.

Q. Who were the kings of Syria that vexed Israel?

A. Benhadad, Rezin, and Hazack.

Q. Which is the chiefe citie of Syria?

A. Damascus.

Q. Which are the kings of Assyria?

A. Pul, Tilgapeleser, Salmanser, Shenarib, and Ishardon.

Q. Which is the chiefe citie of Assyria?

A. Ninive.

Regum finis.

CHRONICLES.

Q. What call you this booke?

A. Chronicles, or booke of daies.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth some times and ages of the world.

Q. How many ages are there of the world?

A. Eight.

1. From Adam to Noah.

2. From Noah to Abraham.

3. From Abrahams departing from Ur in Chaldea, vnto the departing of Israel from Egypt.

4. From the departing of Israel out of Egypt, vnto the first building of the Temple.

5. From the first building of the Temple vnto the capti-
uitie.

itie of Babylon.

6. From the captiuitie of Babylon to the reedifying of Ierusalem.

7. From the reedifying of Ierusalem vnto the comming of Christ.

8. From the comming of Christ to the Iudgement.

Q. What notable things haue bene and shall be in these ages?

A. The creation of the world, the flood, the circumcision, the anpointing of kings, the transmigratiō of Babylon; the incarnation of Christ: the opening of heauē by the preaching of the Gospel, and the resurrectiō of bodies to iudgement.

Q. How many of these ages are in this booke?

A. Sixe: from the first creation,

ation, to the reedifying of Ierusalem.

Q. Rehearse the fathers of the first age.

A. Adam, Sheth, Enoch, Kenan, &c. ut in Genes. which age containeth 1656 yeares.

Q. Rehearse the Patriarks of the second age.

A. Shem, Arpachad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, &c. Genes: which age containeth 363 yeares and ten daies.

The third age containeth 430 yeares.

The fourth age containeth 480 yeares.

The fifth age containeth 490 yeares.

The sixth age containeth 493 yeares.

The seauenth age cõtaineth 483 yeares.

Q. How

Q. How many of the last age
are alreadie expired?

A. One thousand sixe hun-
dred yeares.

Q. Who was Abrahams sonne
according to promise?

A. Isaak.

Q. Who Isaaks?

A. Iacob.

Q. Which of Iacobs 12 sonnes
had the kingdome?

A. Iudah, and of him came
Christ.

Q. Who had the Priesthood?

A. Levi.

Q. What gouernment had the
first?

A. Captaines, Moses and
Iosua.

Q. What gouernours had they
then?

A. Iudges, as before in that
booke.

Q. Re-

Q. Rehearse the genealogie from Judah to David.

A. Phares, Esrom, Aram, Aminadab, Naasson, Salmon, Boos, Obed, Jesse, and David.

Q. Who succeeded David?

A. Salomon.

Q. Who succeeded Salomon?

A. Rehoboam.

Q. Rehearse the priests from Aron to Ahitub.

A. Eleazar, Phineas, Abishua, Bucci, Vzzi, Zeraiah, Meraioh, Amasiah, Ahitub.

Q. Why is Iehosaphat called king of Israel?

A. Because God was called the God of Israel, by reason of Jacob to whome he promised. Therefore Israel is sometime taken for Judah, because Judah was the chiefe people.

Q. Rehearse the fathers to Christ.

Christ.

A. Peruse the third chapter of Luke.

Finis Chronicorum.

E Z R A.

Q. *Why is this booke called Ezra?*

A. It is so called of the name of him that writ it, by that Trope of Rhetoricke called Metonimia, as when the author and writer is put for the writing.

Q. *What is the substance of this booke?*

A. The estate of the childre of Israel from the first yeare of Cyrus to the nineteenth yeare of Darius Longimanus.

Q. *How is this booke denided?*

A. Into two parts: the first containeth the returne of the children

children of Israel from the captiuitie of Babylon, in the first and second chap.

The second, the establishing of them in their owne land, in the rest of the booke.

Q. At what time did they returne?

Chap. i.

A. The first yeare of Cyrus, which met with the sequentieth yeare of their captiuitie, as Ieremie had prophesied.

Q. Who were the causes of their returne?

A. The first and principal cause was the Holy Ghost, moouing the heart of Cyrus to giue them libertie to returne.

The second and instrumental cause was Cyrus the king of Persia.

Q. What

Q. What did Cyrus for them?

A. Of captiues he made them free, and beeing poore he furnished them for their voiage.

Q. How was this declared?

A. First by proclamation, then by writing.

Q. Israel was carried into captiuitie by Salmanasar king of Assyria, 1. king. 17. 6. and Iuda was carried into captiuitie by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babel, 2. king. 25. 21. how then could Cyrus king of Persia send them home?

A. Berodach Baladan king of Babel ouerthrew Esarad-dan king of Assur the grandchild of Salmanasar, and ioynted the Assyrians to the Monarchie.

narchie of the Chaldeans, and so had vnder him the captiues Israelites seauentie yeares after Nebuchadnezzar king of Babel had caried Iuda into captiuitie. Cyrus king of Persia with his vncle Darius king of the Medes, suddenly flue Balthasar king of Babel, Dan. 5. 30, and so had authoritie to set the free, and to send them home to Ierusalem.

Q. To what ende did he send them home?

A. To build the house of God, who had giuen him so large an Empire.

Q. How were these poore men furnished for so great a worke?

A. The king gaue them vessells and plate of gold and siluer which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from thence.

Q. How

Q. Who set forward the worke
for laying the foundation?

A. Prince, Priests, & peo-
ple.

Q. When the builders laid the
foundation, what did the people?

A. They sang a psalme of
praise to God, yet many mour-
ned doubting the glorie of this
house would not be like the
first.

Q. Was this so excellent a
worke hindred?

A. Yea, the better worke Chap. 4.
the more hindrances.

Q. By whome?

A. By the enemies of Iuda-
and Benjamin.

Q. What did they?

A. First craftily they pre-
tend to worke with them. Se-
condly not beeing admitted,
they terrifie and trouble the

I 1

builders.

builders. thirdly they accusing
thē by letters to the king; they
procure a prohibition & cause
them to cease from building.

Chap. 5.

*Q. How were these lets and
hinderances remooued, and they
set to the worke againe?*

A. First, the Lord stirred
them vp by his prophets, Haggai
and Zechariah. Secondly,
by humble letters to the king;
and finding the order of Cyrus
they obtaine a decree for the
furtherance of their worke.

Chap. 5.

*Q. Vpon how many points
doth this decree consist?*

A. Vpon three.

1. A restraint that none
should hinder the worke.

2. A commandement to
furnish them with all things
necessarie for the building and
sacrifices.

3. A

37. An order that whosoever should hinder it, his house should be pulled downe and made a dunghill: of the wood of it a gallowes should be set up and he hanged thereon.

Q. Being thus stirred up by the Prophets, allowed and furnished by the King, did they returne to the worke?

A. Yea: they builded it, finished it, and kept the feast of dedication with great ioy.

Q. Thus much for the establishment of the estate of religion, Chap. 7.
now we are come to the establishing of the common-wealth: how many things are we therein to consider?

A. Three: first who did it, Chap. 7.

Secondly his iourney to doe Chap. 8.

I 2

Thirdly

Thirdly his acts how he did
it. chap. 9. & 10.

*Q. Who had most to doe in
this worke?*

*A. The man is described by
his name, his auncestours, his
learning, his fauour, authority,
and religion.*

Q. What was his name?

A. Ezra.

Q. Of what kinred came he?

*A. From Aaron the high
priest.*

Q. What was his learning?

*A. He was a Scribe prompt
in the law of God.*

Q. What fauour had he?

*A. He was in fauour with
the king of Persia, chap. 7.
with the people of the Jewes
y. 6. and with God, y. 9.*

Q. What authoritie had he?

*A. By patent from Artaxerxes
king of Persia.*

As for the king of Persia, he had libertie with all the Iewes that would returne to Ierusalem, to carrie with him siluer, gold, & vessels to place iudges that know the law of god: & to punish offendours by death, banishment, confiscation of goods, or imprisonment.

Q. What was his religion?

A. According to the law of God: and he gaue himselfe to the exercise of the same.

Q. Now to come to the iourney in the 8. chap. what is to be observed?

A. First, his companie: secondly the aid and strength he caused for conducting of them in the iourney.

Q. What were observed of the companie?

A. The

A. The people were forward and ready, but the priests were careless and negligent, vntill by commandement they were brought forward.

Q. What power had they to conduct them?

A. Ezra was ashamed to aske ayde of the king, and therefore he proclaimed a fast, and did aske ayde of God by prayer.

Q. Now he beeing come to his iourneys ende to Ierusalem, what were his acts?

A. First, he deliuered the treasure.

Secondly, they offered sacrifice.

Thirdly, he deliuered his comission to the kings officers to be executed for the good of the people & the house of god.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, in an assembly of Chap. 9.
the rulers complaints of disorders are deliuered.

Q. How are the same redressed?

A. First, they prayed to God.

Secondly, they made a covenant to doe according to the word of the Lord.

Thurdly, they put away their Chap. 10.
strange wines, and offered sacrifices for their sinnes.

FINIS.

NEHEMIAH.

Q. Why is this booke called Nehemiah?

A. Because he is a principall doer in the worke, set down in this booke.

Q. What is the substance of

A. The repaire of Ierusalem decayed.

Q. Into how many parts is it divided?

A. Into two: the cause of the worke, and the worke.

Q. Who was the efficiēt cause?

A. God by the hand of Nehemiah.

Q. Who was this Nehemiah? and how is he described?

Chap. I.

A. By kinred a Jew, by trade of life a courtier, by office the kings butler, and by the place where he was, which was the kings court at Shusan, which was the chiefe citie of Persia builded by Darius.

Q. How was he mooved to this worke?

A. By hearing of the miserie of the people and citie of God.

Q. By

Q. By whome?

A. By Hapani and other men of Iudah.

Q. What heard he of the misery of the people?

A. That they were in great affliction and reproch.

Q. What of the citie of Ierusalem?

A. That the wals were broken downe and the gates burnt with fire.

Q. How procured he meanes to helpe them?

A. Two waies: first to God, next to man.

Q. How to God?

A. First, he humbled himselfe by fasting confessing their finnes: next he praieth for his gracious assistance.

Q. How prepared he meanes of man?

Chap. 2.

A. He

A. He made his suit to the King and the queene for leaue to goe, for letters of safe conduct, and for matter to helpe to repaire the gates and walls.

Q. *What was the event of his suit?*

A. God heard his praier, inclined the king to graunt his request, and so he went safe to Ierusalem.

Q. *Concerning the second part, which is the worke of the repaire of Ierusalem, how is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: first the repaire of the citie walls, chap. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The second, the repaire of the peoples manners in the residue of the booke.

Q. *In the repaire of the walls how many things are to be obserued?*

A. Three.

A. Three: first the entrance into the worke.

2. The hinderances of the worke.

3. The finishing of it.

Q. In the entrance into the worke, how many things are set downe?

A. Three: first a view and survey is taken of the wants, chap. 2. 13.

Secondly a consultation with the rulers, vers. 17.

Thirdly the appointing of the people what to doe, and where they should build. ch. 3.

Q. What were the hinderances of this building?

A. First, they were derided by enemies, cha. 2. 19. Secondly, Sanballat, Tobias, and Gethem conspired against them by battell to hinder the worke. chap. 4.

chap. 4. Thirdly, a civill dis-
 sention amongst themselves,
 because they were oppressed
 by the great men, chap. 5.
 Fourthly, false prophets were
 hired by fearing them to dis-
 courage them from the work
 chap. 6. 10.

*Q. How were these hindran-
 ces withstood?*

A. The principall refuge he
 had, was prayer to God, who
 gaue him courage to despise
 their skornes, wisdom to avoid
 their subtilties, strength to
 withstand their forces, & pow-
 er to performe the worke, la-
 bouring with the one hand,
 and holding their weapon with
 the other, & so the worke was
 finished. chap. 6. 15.

*Q. How was this worke of re-
 pairing the wall ended?*

A. First,

A. First; there was a watch set to keepe the cittie, chap. 7. Secondly, there was a solemne assembly to heare the worde which Ezra read out of a pulpit of wood.

Thirdly, the feast of Tabernacles was kept with thanksgiving, and great ioy, chap. 8.

Q. How was the word read?

A. They read it distinctly, gave the sence, and caused them to vnderstand the reading.

Q. Concerning the second part of the worke which was the reparaire of the manners of the people, what is set downe of it?

A. Foure: i. they repent their former corruption of life.

Q. What shewe was of their repentance?

A. They

A. They assembled with
publike fasting, sackcloath and
earth vpon them, chap. 9.

Q. What were the exor-
des of their fast?

A. They praied four times
a day, confessing their sinnes,
and the word was read out of a
pulpit four times.

Q. What was the second
thing done for the repaire of their
manners?

A. They made a couenant
with God, writ it, and the pri-
ces and priestes did seale to
it.

Q. What did they promise in
their couenant?

A. First, not to make strange
marriages.

Secondly, to sanctifie the
sabboth.

Thirdly, to giue allowance

for the maintenance of the priests and the sacrifices.

Q. What was the third thing that was done?

A. That Ierusalem should not lie waste, but be inhabited, for the better maintenance of the cittie, for the preservation of the house of God, and for the performance of the exercises of religion, &c.

Q. What was the fourth?

A. Nehemiah punisheth the polluters of the house of God, the prophaners of the Sabbath, and them that married strange women, breaking the couenant which they had made with God.

Finis.

brought them into dangers, & what those dangers were.

Q. Whom was this partie prepared by God to be the meanes of their deliuerance?

A. Ester, a poore damsell exalted to be a queene.

Q. In this promotion of Ester what is to be observed?

A. First, the occasions: secondly, her marriage.

Q. What were the occasions?

A. First, the remoouing of Vasthi the former queene.

Secondly, the aduise of the kings officers.

Thirdly, the graces of Ester.

Q. When was Vasthi remooued?

A. At a great feast kept at Shushan in the third yeare of the

the raigne of Ahashueros.

*Q. Who made it, and to
whome was it made?*

*A. Ahashueros who raig-
ned ouer 227. prouinces made
it first to all his princes, cap-
taines, governours, and after-
ward to all the people of Shu-
shan, and Vasthi feasted the
women likewise.*

*Q. What things are princi-
pally to be condemned in this
feast?*

*A. Two: first that he sought
his owne glorie and maiestie.
Secondly, that he continued it
so long, feasting euery day for
a hundred and fourescore
dayes.*

*Q. What is principally to be
commended in it?*

*A. The holy Ghost notes
that there was no quaffing, and that
no*

E S T E R.

Q. Why is this booke called Ester?

A. Because that a woman of that name is principally mentioned in it.

Q. What is the summe and substance of this booke?

A. A great danger whereinto the Jewes were brought by the wicked, and mercifully deliuered by the Lord.

Q. What is the end of it?

A. That we through patience and comfort of the scripture might haue hope.

Q. Howe is this booke divided?

A. It may be deuided according to the estate, either of one particular person, that is of Ester : or of all the Jewes

under the iurisdiction of Ahasueros.

Q. Howe may it be deuided according to the estate of Ester?

A. Into two parts: first the promoting of her from a mean damsell to be a queene, wife to so great a monarch.

Secondly her acts after shee was Queene.

Q. How may it be deuided according to the estate of the Iewes?

A. Into two parts: first the afflictions and dangers whereunto they were brought. Secondly their deliuerance out of these dangers.

Q. In setting forth the dangers what things are to be obserued?

A. 2. First, that God prepared a meanes for their deliuerance. Secondly the party that brought

brought them into dangers, & what those dangers were.

Q. Whowas this partie prepared by God to be the meanes of their deliuerance?

A. Ester, a poore damsell exalted to be a queene.

Q. In this promotion of Ester what is to be obserued?

A. First, the occasions: secondly, her marriage.

Q. What were the occasions?

A. First, the remoouing of Vasthi the former queene.

Secondly, the aduise of the kings officers.

Thirdly, the graces of Ester.

Q. When was Vasthi remooued?

A. At a great feast kept at Shushan in the third yeare of the

the raigne of Ahashueros.

Q. Who made it, and to whom was it made?

A. Ahashueros who reigned over 227. prouinces made it first to all his princes, capitaines, gouernours, and afterward to all the people of Shushan, and Vasthi feasted the women likewise.

Q. What things are principally to be condemned in this?

A. Two: first that he sought his owne glorie and maiestie. Secondly, that he continued it long, feasting every day for an hundred and fourescore

Q. What is principally to be commended in it?

A. The holy Ghost notes that there was no quaffing, and that

no

no man should be compelled
to drinke more then was for
his good.

*Q. Why was uashti remou-
ned?*

*A. Because shee disobeyed
her husband, and disdained to
come when he sent for her.*

*Q. By whome was shee re-
moued?*

*A. By the seauen princes of
Persia the cheife of his coun-
sel who also decreed that wives
should honour and obey their
husbands.*

*Q. Uashti being thus remou-
ned, what was the aduise of the
kings officers?*

*A. That all the beutifull
virgins in all his dominions
should be brought into his
pallace, and shee that pleased
the king should be queene;
amongst*

amongest them was Ester brought.

Q. What was Ester?

A. A poore yong damsell borne and bred a captiue, by kindred a Iewe, fatherlesse and motherlesse, brought vp by Mordecai her kinsman.

Q. What were the graces wherefore shee was preferred?

A. Shee was dutiful, beautiful, modest, and humble; and therefore found fauour in the eyes of all, and was beloued of the king aboute all.

Q. Did he keepe her as a concubine?

A. No, hee tooke her to wife, and made her Queene.

Q. With what solemnitie?

A. 1. He set the crown of the kingdome vpon her head.

2. He made a feast to his principall

princes and seruants. *Signor*

3. He gaue rest to his prouinces and gifts according to the power of a king.

Q. Did Mordecai, her gardian when shoo was taken into the kings house leane to take care for her?

A. No: for although shoo was taken from him, yet he would euery day resort to the court and sit in the kings gate to heare of her.

Q. What befell while he continued that course?

A. Two things fell out: the first, he discovered a practise of treason against the king: the traitours were found and hang'd, and the prevention of it was recorded in the chronicles as done by Mordecai.

Q. What was the second?

A.

A. A mischeuous practise
of the confusion of the Iewes.

Q. By whome was it deu-
ised?

A. By Haman, a proud
man, a great courtier, & high-
in fauour with the king.

Q. Why did he ennie the
Iewes so much as to seeke to bring
them into such danger?

A. Because that Mordecai
did not bowe the knee to him,
nor reuerence him.

Q. Why did not Mordecai
obey that reuerence to Haman, as
the kings commandement?

A. Because that Haman
was an Agagite of the stocke
of the Amalechites, a people
hated, forsaken, and cursed of
God, because they came first
out to fight against Israel in
the wilderness, Exod. 17. 9. 11.

Num. 13. 3.

Q. Was

Q. Was his pride such, that
for enuie to one man, he sought to
destroy the whole kinred of the
Jewes?

A. Yea.

Q. By what meanes did he
bring them into this danger?

A. He vsed two reasons a-
gainst them: the first was, that
they were troublesome not
keeping the kings law. The se-
cond, it should be for the kings
profit, for there should be ten
thousand talents of siluer paid
to the king to destroy them.

Q. Did Haman preuaile by
these reasons?

A. Yea, the king gaue con-
sent to Haman to doe as he
pleased, the edict was writ-
ten, sealed with the kings ring,
sent by posts into all his pro-
uinces, to kill and destroy

the Jewes in one day, and especially he prepared a gallowes for Mordecai.

Q. This being concluded, how is it regarded?

A. It is taken diuersly: The king and Haman sit feasting and drinking. The people fall to mourning and crying.

*Q. Thus we haue gone thorough the first part of the booke and haue scene the danger deni-
ed, concluded, and appointed to be executed, and we are come to the second part of the booke concerning the auoiding of the danger. Howe many things haue we in this part of the booke to cōsider?*

A. Two: first the meanes used to preuent this danger: secondly the euent, and successe of the same.

Q. For the first, who are the parties

K I

parties

parties who doe seeke meanes.

A. The parties who first heard of it, as Mordecai and Ester specially; or the people of the Jewes generally.

Q. *What doth Mordecai?*

A. He doeth first humble himselfe before the Lord by fasting, & seeketh help of him.

Secondly, he maketh the cause known to Ester that shee might be an intercessour to the king for them.

Q. *Doth Ester follow the cause?*

A. At the first shee is fearful, doubteth the kings fauour, and maketh excuses.

Q. *How are these reasons?*

A. Mordecai with an invincible faith in Gods promises, assureth himselfe of the deliuerance of Gods people; but threatneth destruction to her

and

and to her fathers house for
constituting the cause and the
people of God.

*Q. What meanes doeth shee
and the people then vse?*

A. First shee commandeth
a fast to all the Iewes three
daies and three nights: second-
ly, shee promiseth that shee &
her maides will doe the like.
Thirdly, thus prepared, shee
resolueth to goe to the king
saying, If I perish, I perish.

*Q. These meanes being used
to God, what meanes doeth shee
use to the king?*

A. Shee banketted the king
and Haman day after daie, be-
cause shee knewe that he de-
lighted in bankets, and in his
company.

Then shee deliuered her pe-
tition, laying open her danger,

and crauing aide.

Q. What successe and event followeth hereof?

A. God turneth all to the best, for he bringeth shame and confusion to his enemies, and deliuerance to his people.

Q. How is this brought to passe?

A. God causeth the king to remember howe he was deliuered from treason by Mordecaies meanes, and therefore commanded that in royall rayement vpon the kings horse with a crowne vpon his head, Haman should lead him about the cittie.

And this was the beginning of Hamans shame & Mordecaies honour.

Q. What doeth after ward

ward succede?

A. Ester hath her petition graunted, Haman is hanged vpon the gallowes which he had prepared for Mordecai.

Q. Doeth this satisfie Ester to see Mordecai thus honoured, and Haman shamed and hanged?

A. No : shee obtaineth letters from the king into all his prouinces, for the comfort and freedome of the Iewes, and for the destruction of their enemies, amongst whome the tenne sonnes of Haman were hanged.

Q. Howe many of their enemies were executed?

A. In Shushan 300. in all the prouinces 75000.

K 3 Q The

Q. The Jewes having receiued this mercie from God, how doe they shew themselves?

A. By Mordecai a feast was appointed to testifie a remembrance of Gods mercies, and their thankfulness to god for their deliuerance, and the people made a couenant to obserue the same.

Q. What then became of Mordecai?

A. Hee was set ouer the house of Haman, was second in the kingdome to the king, and procured the wealth of his people.

Finis.

I O B.

Q. What doih this booke containe?

A. The

A. The historie of Iob,
which setteth forth the in-
stant estate of man in this life,
either in his body, soule, friends,
or wealth of the world.

Q. What is the princi-
pall scope and purpose of this
booke?

A. To teach man pati-
ence, to knowe the mercies of
God, and to trust in them.
Iam. 5. 11.

Q. Howe is this booke de-
uided?

A. Into two partes, the
first is an historie, the second
a disputation betweene Iob
and his friendes.

Q. In reading this histo-
rie howe many thinges haue
we principally to consider?

A. Foure, which are also
to be considered for the know-

ledge and vnderstanding of
all histories.

The time, the place, the parties, and the matter.

Q. In what time were these things done?

A. I cannot define the time certaine, but I suppose it was before the lawe was giuen, about the time the children of Israel were in the land of Egypt.

Q. What reasons haue you for this?

A. Two reasons.

First, his friends.

Secondly, his exercise of religion.

Q. Howe gather you it by his friendes?

A. Some were from Esau, and some from Keturah
Abraham

Abrahams wife.

Q. How gather you it by his exercise of religion?

A. Because if that the lawe had beene then giuen, hee should according to the lawe not haue offered his sacrifice, any other where, but before the Arke, or the Tabernacle of God, without an especiall commaundement.

Q. In what place or countrie did this befall?

A. In the land of Vz.

Some thinke so called of Vz the sonne of Aram the sonne of Shem, Gen. 10. 33.

Others thinke of Sishan the sonne of Seir. 1. Chron. 38. 42.

Q. In what part of the world befall it?

A. In

A. In Asia the great, East from Canaan, West from Chaldea, North from Sabea, or Arabia deserta, and South from Armenia.

Q. What persons are mentioned in this historie?

A. The persons are indeed either celeftiall as God, and his holy angels, or els they are terrelltriall, as Job, his wife, children, seruants, friendes, and enemies, as the Sabees and the Chaldees, or els they are infernall as Sathan and his angels.

Q. Nowe for the fourth point, the matter of the historie how is that deuided?

A. Into two partes: first his decay and alteration from such great prosperitie to most extreame aduersitie, to the lat-

ter ende of the second chapter. The second, the restoring him to his estate againe, chap. 42. 10.

Q. What was his estate in prosperitie?

A. Hee had a wife, tenne children very obedient vnto him, louing and kind one to another, also he had many sheepe, oxen, asses, camels, a great family, large possessions, many friendes, great authoritie and power, health of bodie, and aboue all quietnes of minde.

Q. Into what aduersitie was he brought?

A. He lost his cattell, his goods, his seruants, his children, the health of his body, he was smitten with sore and grievous boyles from the very sole

sole of his foote, to the crowne
of his head, his wife and his
friendes vexed him, his soule
was full of trouble and an-
guish.

*Q. Who brought him to this
aduersitie?*

A. God was the princi-
pall cause, who did it onely
to trie him. Sathan as a ser-
uant, of malice and hatred
onely to destroy him, the Sa-
bees and Chaldees to satisfie
their crueltie and couetous-
nesse killed his seruants, and
stole away his cattell: the
fire from heauen burnt his
sheep, the winde blewe downe
the house and killed his chil-
dren, and the contemptuous
scornes of many entred into
his soule.

Q. How

*Q. How many things obserue
in this disputation?*

*A. Three: the parties, the
occasion, and the matter.*

*Q. Who were the par-
ties?*

*A. The opponents were
Iobs friends, Eliphaz, Bildad,
and Zophar: Iob was the de-
fendant and answerer, the mo-
deratours of the disputation
were Elihu, and God.*

*Q. What were the occasi-
ons they entred into disputation
with him?*

*A. The occasions were
two: first, the beholding of
his miserie: the second, the
hearing of his bitter complaint
which he deliuered from the
anguish of his heart.*

*Q. What is the matter di-
puted of betweene them?*

A. Whe-

A. Whether these afflictions were laid vpon Iob for his sinnes, or no.

Q. What part doth his friends take?

A. They vnwisely iudging of his estate, affirme that he is smitten for his sinnes, and so they doe not comfort him, but rather adde affliction to his affliction.

Q. What doth Iob in his answer?

A. He defendeth the contrarye with many passions, proceeding from the conflicts and combates betweene the flesh and the spirit; trust & distrust, hope and despaire. And this disputation beginneth at the 4. chap. and continueth to the 31.

Q. How doe the moderators conclude this disputation?

A. Elia

A. Elihu is angrie with both parties, and refuteth the: God findeth fault with Iob for desiring to plead with him, shewing he is not able to contend with his creature, especially Behemoth and Leviathan; much lesse with him.

Q. What effect tooke this?

A. Iob repented, serued God and praied, and so God iustified him, and condemned his friends.

Q. We are come to the last part, which is his restoring againe: who restored him?

A. God, the giuer of euery good gift.

Q. How did he restore him?

A. First, with the fauour of his kinred, friends, & acquaintance. Secondly, he doubled his wealth. Thirdly, with ten children.

children mo, and to see his posteritie to the fourth generation. Fourthly with a long life and blessed ende.

FINIS.



THE FOUVR Euangelists.

Quest.

W *Hat doth the new Testament teach vs?*

A. The Gospel.

Q. What is the Gospel?

A. Glad tidings of our salvation in Iesus Christ.

Q. How

Q. How is the new Testament denided?

A. Into two parts: historie, and doctrine.

Q. How is the historie denided?

A. Into the historie of Christ, and the historie of his Apostles.

Q. How is the historie of Christ denided?

A. Into three parts: his estate before his ministerie, his estate in his ministerie, and his passion.

Q. What doe the Euangelists set downe before they come to the office of Christs ministerie?

A. The conception of Iohn, Luk. 24.

The conception of Christ, Math. 18.

The nativitie of Iohn, Iul. 17.

The

The circūcision, luk. 1. 59.

The certifying of Ioseph
math. 1. 25.

The natiuitie of Christ,
math. 1.

He was reuealed by angels
and shepherds, luk. 2.

His circumcision, *cod.*

The comming of the wife
men, math. 2. 1.

His first iourney to Ierusa-
lē to be presented to the Lord,
and Marie to be purified, luk.
2. 22.

He was receiued by Sime-
on and Hannah, luk. 2.

His flight into Egypt, mat.
2. 14.

His returne into Nazareth,
math. 2. 23.

His second iourney to Ieru-
salem beeing 12. years of age,
luk. 2. 46.

Q. Who was Iohns father?

A. Zachariah.

Q. Who was his mother?

A. Elizabeth, luk. 2.

Q. What befell to Zachariah

for not beleeking the Angel Gabriel in foretelling him the birth of his sonne?

A. He was stricken dumbe untill the circumcision of his sonne, luk. 1.

Q. Who circumcised him?

A. Zachariah his father, the eight day, luk. 1. 59.

Q. By whome was Christ conceived?

A. By the holy Ghost, mat. luk. 1.

Q. Why was Ioseph certified?

A. Because he thought to put away his wife, math. 1.

Q. By whome was he certi-

A. By

A. By an angel, mat. 1.20.

Q. Who was Christs mother?

A. Marie, math. 1.16.

Q. Where was he borne?

A. At Bethlem, math. 2.1.

Q. Why was he borne there?

A. That the propheties might be fulfilled, math. 2.6.

Q. Why went Ioseph to Bethlem?

A. That he might be taxed according to the edict of Aug. Cæsar, luk. 2.4.

Q. By whome was Christs birth revealed?

A. By angels & shepherds, luk. 2.8,9.

Q. From whence came the wise men?

A. From the east, math. 2.

Q. Why came they?

A. To see Christ, math. 2.

Q. What did Herod?

A. He

A. He bad them go to Beth-
lem, and when they had wor-
shipped returne to him, that he
might goe and worship also.
ead.

Q. Did they returne?

A. No: for they were war-
ned of God in a dreame, that
they should not returne againe
to Herod, but returne another
way into their owne countrey.

*Q. Why went he first to Je-
rusalem?*

A. To be presented vnto the
Lord. *vt supra.*

*Q. By whome was he recei-
ued?*

A. By Simeon and Han-
nah, *luk. 2.*

Q. Why did he flie into Egypt?

A. 1. Because he was so
warned of God in a dreame: 2.
that the prophesie might be
ful.

fulfilled, saying: Out of Egypt
&c. math. 2.

*Q. When returned he out of
Egypt?*

*A. After the death of He-
rod, mat 2. 19.*

Q. Whither returned he?

*A. To Galile, to a citie cal-
led Nazareth. math. 2.*

*Q. Why did he make a second
journey to Ierusalem at 12. years
of age?*

*A. To dispute with the do-
ctours, luk. 2. 46.*

*Q. What doth the holy Ghost
set downe of Iohn Baptist?*

*A. The manner of his life,
his doctrine, his sacrament, and
his troubles.*

Q. Where preached he?

A. In the wildernes.

Q. What was his meat?

A. Locusts and wild honey.

math. 3.

Q. What his apparell?

A. A garment of cammels
haire, and a girdle of skinnē a-
bout his loynes, *cod.*

Q. What was his doctrine?

A. Repentance.

Q. What was his sacrament?

A. Baptisme, *math. 3.*

Q. What were his troubles?

A. He was put in prison &
headed, *math. 14. 4.*

Q. Why?

A. Because he told Herod
was not lawfull for him to
take his brothers wife, *mat. 14.*

*Q. How was Christ prepared
for ministerie?*

A. He was baptized of
John being thirtie yeares of
age, *math. 3.* he fasted, *chap. 4.*
chose his Apostles, *mat. 10.*
cleansed the temple, *mat. 21.*

Q. What?

Q. What befel at his baptisme?

A. The H. Ghost came down in the likenesse of a doue, and a voice from heauē was heard saying, This is my beloued sonne, &c. math. 3.

Q. How long fasted Christ?

A. Fourtie daies and fourtie nights, and then came the tempter. math. 4.

Q. In how many things was he tempted?

A. In three: first, that he would make stones bread: secondly, that he would cast himselfe downe from the pinnacle of the Temple: thirdly, that he would fall downe and worship him, &c.

Q. What did Christ answer him?

A. To the first, man liueth not by bread onely, &c.

To the second, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

not tempt, &c.

To the third, he said, Anoid Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, &c. eod.

Q. When the tempter left him, who came unto him?

A. The angels and ministered unto him.

Q. How many Apostles had he?

A. Twelue. luk. 6. 14. mat. 10.

Q. How oft did he purge the temple?

A. Twice: at his entrance into his ministerie, and at his going out. Ioh. 2. mat. 21. mar. 11. luk. 19.

Q. What was the substance of his doctrine?

A. Repentance.

Q. What saugh he at Nazareth?

L 1

A. He

A. He expounded the prophet Isaías, and applied it, and they would haue stoned him. luk. 4.

Q. What befell to him at Capernaum?

A. As he was preaching the deuill interrupted him. eod.

Q. What taught he in the mount?

A. True blessednesse: the office of his ministerie: he expounded the commandemēt: some exercise of a Christian life, and the way to saluation. math. 5.

Q. How doth Christ describe the office of his ministerie?

A. By the parables of salt, light, citie.

Q. What Christian exercise doth he teach? math. 6. &c.

A. Almes, prayer, and fasting. eod.

Q. Dis

Q. Did Christ teach all things plainly?

A. No: he taught some in parables.

Q. Why did he teach in parables?

A. For three causes: 1. that some might not vnderstand.

2. That others might more diligently enquire after them.

3. That men might better carrie it away.

Q. How many kinds of parables did Christ vse?

A. Two: parables drawne from things that haue life, and parables drawne from things that haue no life.

Q. Rehearse the parables drawne frō things that haue life.

A. 1. Bridegroom. math. 9. 15. 25. 1.

2. Builders. mat. 7. 24. luk. 14.

3. Chil-

L 2

3. Children. math. 11. 16.
luk. 15. 12. math. 10. 15. luk. 12.

4. Friend borrowing a loafe
in the night. luk. 11. Man that
gathered much fruit. luk. 12.
16. Neighbour. luk. 10. 33. Sa-
maritan, Publican, & Pharisee.
luk. 18. 9.

5. Seruants. math. 6. 24. No
man can serue two masters.
Merciful seruant. math. 18. 28.
Vnfaitfull seruants. math. 24.
45. Vniust steward. luk. 16.

6. Shepheard. math. 9. 36.
for ministers. luk. 15. 4. he that
sought. ioh. 10. 11. Christ. mat.
25. 43. parting sheepe from
goates.

7. Theife. ioh. 10. bad mini-
sters. mat. 24. Christs cōming.

8. Vncleane spirits. mat. 12.

9. Women. mat. 25. the vir-
gins. luk. 18. 3. the importu-
nate

nate widow. luk. 15. 8. the woman that lost the goat. math. 24. 4. women grinding.

10. Birds. mat. 6. 26. foules of heauen. math. 10. 16. be innocent as doues. eod. 29. sparrows sold. mat. 23. 37. hen gathering her, &c. mat. 24. 28. the eagles resort.

Q. Rehearse the parables drawn from things without life.

A. 1. Bread. ioh. 6. 48. Christ.

2. Feast. math. 22. 2. of the mariage feast. luk. 14. 8. sitting in the highest roomes.

3. Leauen. luk. 13. 33.

4. Light. math. 5. 14. ministers. ioh. 8. 12. Christ. math. 5. 16. good ministers. 6. 23. holy Ghost. eod. the word.

5. Net. math. 13. 47.

6. New cloath, new wine. math. 9. 16.

L 3

7. Salt.

3. Children. math. 11. 26.
luk. 15. 12. math. 10. 15. luk. 12

4. Friend borrowing a loafe
in the night. luk. 11. Man that
gathered much fruit. luk. 12.
16. Neighbour. luk. 10. 33. Sa-
maritan, Publican, & Pharisee.
luk. 18. 9.

5. Seruants. math. 6. 24. No
man can serue two masters.
Merciful seruant. math. 18. 28.
Vnfaithfull seruants. math. 24.
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for ministers. luk. 15. 4. he that
sought. ioh. 10. 11. Christ. mat.
25. 43. parting sheepe from
goates.

7. Theife. ioh. 10. bad mini-
sters. mat. 24. Christs cōming.

8. Vncleane spirits. mat. 12.

9. Women. mat. 25. the vir-
gins. luk. 18. 3. the importu-
nate

nate widow. luk. 15. 8. the woman that lost the goat. math. 24. 4. women grinding.

10. Birds. mat. 6. 26. foules of heauen. math. 10. 16. be innocent as doves. eod. 29. sparrows sold. mat. 23. 37. hen gathering her, &c. mat. 24. 28. the eagles resort.

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5. Net. math. 13. 47.

6. New cloath, new wine. math. 9. 16.

L 3

7. Salt.

7. Salt. math. 5. 13. ministers. mark. 9. 49. the word.

8. Seede, math. 13. 3. sowne in foure grounds, math. 13. 27. darnell, *cod.* a graine of mustard seede, math. 6. seede growing and increasing.

9. Trees, mat. 3. 10. the axe put to the roote, math. 7. 18. do men gather grapes? math. 24. 32. figge tree, luk. 13. 6.

10. Treasure, mat. 13. hid in the field, mat. 7. 6. pearles, mat. 25. 15. talent.

11. Vineyard, math. 20. 2. workemen sent thereto, math. 21. 28. The sonne bid to labour. The vineyard hired forth. ioh. 15. 1. Christ is the true vine.

Q. How did Christ confirme his doctrine?

A. 1. By miracles that God might

might be glorified. math. 9. 8.

2. That Christ might be
knowne to be the true Messias.
math. 11. 3.

3. To confirme his doctrine
and our faith. ioh. 20. 3.

*Q. What miracles did he
worke?*

A. 1. He turned water in-
to wine. ioh. 2.

2. He fed 5000. with five
loaves. math. 14. And 4000.
with seauen loaves. math. 15.

3. He gaue sight to the
blind, at Bethesda, mark. 8. as
he went out of Ierusalem, to
two blind men, as he went to
richo, math. 20. 29. one that
was borne so at Ierusalem. ioh.

4. He gaue hearing to the
dumb, and speech to the dumb.
mark. 7. 32.

L 4

5. He

5. He restored the withered hand. math. 12.9.

6. He healed the man that was lame 38. yeares. ioh. 5.5.

7. He healed the leprosie. math. 8.

8. The feauer. eod. mark. 1. 31.

9. The palsie. math. 9. 1. mark. 1.1.

10. The bloodie issue. mat. 9.20.

And the dropsie. luk. 14. 2.

11. He calmed the seas being in the ship. math. 8.29. walked on the waters. mat. 14.32.

12. He raised frō the dead the rulers daughter. mark. 9. the widowes sonne. luk. 7.14. Lazarus. ioh. 11.12.

13. He deliuered from the possession of the deuill, at Capernaum: Marie. luk. 4. Gad.

rah. math. 8. 28. mark. 1. The
coasts of Tyre & Sydon. The
womans sonne of Canaan:
mount Thabor.

*Q. With whome had Christ
controuersie?*

A. With Satan, with Peter,
with Iames, with Iohn, & with
all his Apostles.

With Iohns disciples. mat. 9.

With his kinsfolks, countri-
men, Nicodemus. ioh. 3.

With the woman of Sama-
ria. ioh. 4.

With the Iewes for healing.
ioh. 5. and for doctrine of good
shepheards. ioh. 10.

With the Capernites. ioh. 6.

With the Herodians for tri-
bute. math. 22.

With the Sadduces about
resurrection. eod.

With the Doctours of the
law.

law. eod.

With the ruler of the Synagogue for healing on the Sabbath. luk. 13. 14.

With Scribes and Pharisees about forgiuenesse of sinnes. math. 9. 3.

For eating with Publicans. math. 9. 1.

For plucking eares of corne. math. 12.

For casting out a deuill. eod.

For healing the man with the withered hand. math. 12.

For his disciples eating with vnwashed hands. math. 15.

About diuorcement. math. 9. whose sonne Christ should be. math. 22.

About a woman taken in adulterie. ioh. 8.

Q. What controuersie had he with the high Priests?

A. For

A. For purging the temple. luk. 20. 1.

They sent souldiers to take him. ioh. 7. For raising Lazarus they would haue killed him. ioh. 11. they brought him to his passion.

Q. When Christ came to Ierusalem what did he ?

A. He purged the temple: the high priests examine him. luk. 20. 2. He foretold their destruction in the parables of the father that bad his sonnes goe into his vineyard. math. 21. 28. And of the housholder that let out his vineyard, and in the parable of the kings feast. math. 22.

Q. What did they then ?

A. They quarrelled with him.

Q. Who quarrelled ?

A. The Herodians, Saduces,

ces, and Pharisies.

Q. What did he then?

A. He shewed them plainly their destruction: the destruction of Ierusalem: his second comming: the last iudgment. math. 24.

Q. What doth the Euangelists set downe of his passion?

A. The Counsell holden. math. 26.

The feast of Bethania, *cod.*

The institutiō of the Lords supper.

His iourney to the garden.

His first arraignment before the high priests.

The storie of Peter and Iudas. math. 26. 27.

His second arraignment before Pilate.

How he was vsed of the foliours.

His

His iourney to the place of execution.

What befell at the place of execution.

His death, burial, and resurrection.

Q. Where was the counsell bolden?

A. In the high priests hall. math. 26.

Q. What was concluded?

A. Christs death, eod.

Q. In whose house was the feast kept?

A. In Simons. math. 26. 26.

Q. What notable things are there recorded?

A. The deed of Marie. The fall of Iudas. math. 26.

Q. By whose was the Lords supper instituted?

A. By Christ. math. 26. 26.

Q. When?

A. After

A. After the Passecouer
bread and wine, *cod.*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the garden, *math.*
26.36.

Q. *Whome tooke he with him?*

A. Peter, James and Iohn,
the two sonnes of Zebedie.

Q. *What were they com-
manded to doe?*

A. To watch.

Q. *What did Christ?*

A. He praied, *math.* 26.
39.

Q. *How found he his Apo-
stles?*

A. Sleeping.

Q. *By whome was he be-
traied?*

A. By Iudas.

Q. *What befell at his ap-
prehension?*

A. Peter cut off one of the
high

high Priests seruants cares,
math. 26.

*Q. Whither went they then
with him?*

A. Before the high priests.

Q. What did they?

A. They brought false wit-
nesses against him, but they
could not agree.

Q. What did they else?

A. They accused him of
blasphemie.

Q. How did they vse him?

A. They spitte vpon him,
they mocked him, and beate
him. math. 26. 27.

*Q. What is set downe of Pe-
ter?*

A. He denied Christ, mat.
26. his repentance, cod.

*Q. Whither had they Christ
then?*

A. Before Pilate.

Q. What

Q. What is set downe of Iudas?

A. He hanged himselfe. math. 27.

Q. What would Pilate haue done with Christ?

A. He would haue set him at libertie, and therefore scourged him, but at the request of the high priest, hee deliuered him to the souldiers. math. 27.

Q. What did the souldiers wish him?

A. They stript him, they put a crowne of thornes vpon his head, and a reede in his hand, they mocked him; they carried him to the place of execution.

Q. Who carried his crosse?

A. Himselfe, and Simon of Cyren did helpe him: the women also beholding him, wept.

Q. Whether

Q. Whither had they him?

A. To Golgotha. mat. 27.

Q. What gaue they him to drinke?

A. Vineger mixt with gal.

Q. What did they with his garments?

A. They cast lots for the.

Q. What writ they ouer his head?

A. This is Iesus of Nazareth, king of the Iewes.

Q. Who were crucified with him?

A. Two theeues.

Q. What did the passers by?

A. They mocked him. mat.

27.31.

Q. What did the high priests?

A. They mocked him.

Q. What did Christ?

A. He cried out *Eli, Eli, la, masabacthani*. mat. 27.46.

Q. What

Q. What befell at his paffi

A. The gates of the temple clauē, the earth trembled, the rockes rent. 27.51. the ſepulchers opened, and the bodies of the Saints aroſe.

Q. Who buried Chriſt?

A. Ioseph of Aramathea.

Q. Wherein?

A. In a newe ſepulcher.
mat. 27.60.

Q. Who were preſent?

A. Marie Magdalen, and the other Marie. *math. 27.66.*

Q. When did Chriſt ariſe?

A. On the third day.

Q. Vnto whome did he appeare?

A. Vnto the women, to the diſciples, and his Apoſtles, *math. 28.8.*

Q. What charge gaue he his Diſciples?

A. To

A. To preach to al nations,
and baptize them in the name
of the father, of the Sonne, and
of the holy Ghost. math. 28.

19,

*Finis quatuor Euange-
listarum.*

THE ACTS OF the Apostles.

Quest.

How are the acts of the A-
postles denided?

A. Into the acts of the A-
postles generally, and into the
acts of Paul and Barnabas par-
ticularly.

Q. What is set downe of all
the Apostles generally?

A. Their acts whilst the
Church was in the bonds of
Ierusalem,

Ierusalem, and when it was scattered on the face of the earth.

Q. What is set down of the Church whilst it was in the bowels of Ierusalem?

A. The conuersion of Christ among his Apostles. The counsell holden. The comming of the holy Ghost. The healing of the lame man. The storie of Ananias and Sapphira. The choosing of Deacons, and the story of Stephen.

Q. Howe long was Christ conuersant amongst his Apostles?

A. Fourtie daies. chap. 1.

Q. What did hee in those fourtie daies?

A. He taught them things belonging to the kingdome of God.

Q. What

Q. What befel at his ascension?

A. As they were looking after him, two angels appeared vnto them, saying, Ye men of Galile, why stand ye gazing vp into heauen, &c.

Q. What did the Apostles then?

A. They went to Ierusalem.

Q. What did they there?

A. They held a counsel.

Q. What was decreed?

A. The choosing of an Apostle.

Q. Where was the counsell kept?

A. In a chamber.

Q. What exercises did they use?

A. Ordinarie and extraordinary.

Q. What were the ordinary?

A. Prea-

A. Preaching and prayer.

Q. What were the extradi-
nary?

A. Casting of lots.

Q. Who was chosen?

A. Matthias.

Q. When came the holy
Ghost?

A. Vpon the day of Pente-
cost chap. 2.

Q. In what likenesse?

A. In the likenes of fire
and clouen tongues.

Q. What was the effect of it?

A. They were filled with
the holy Ghost, and spake
with diuers tongues or lin-
guages.

Q. What said the Iewes
the people?

A. Some were astonished,
and some said they were full of
new wine.

Q. What

Q. What said the Apostles?

A. Peter made an apologie.

Q. What did he in his sermon?

A. He preached Christ, & defended himselfe.

Q. How many were wonne at his sermon?

A. About three thousand men?

Q. Who haaled the lame man?

A. Peter and Iohn. cap. 3.

Q. Where?

A. At the gate of the temple called Beutifull.

Q. Howe long had he beene lame?

A. Frō his mothers wombe.

Q. What did the people?

A. They ranne together
astoni-

stonished.

Q. What said the high priest?

A. They laid handes on them, and cast them in prison.
chap. 4.

Q. What did they then?

A. They asked them in whose name they did these things.

Q. What did the Apostles?

A. Peter made an apologie.

Q. What did the high priest then?

A. They let them go, charging them to preach no more in that name.

Q. What said they?

A. They asked them whether it was better to obey God or man.

Q. What did the Apostles then?

A. They praised God.

Q. What

Q. What was set downe of Ananias and Zaphirah?

A. They sold their possessions & brought part, and laid it downe at the Apostles feete.

Q. What became of them?

A. They both fell downe dead.

Q. What troubles were there in the Church?

A. The Apostles were put in prison by the high priests.

Q. Who deliuered them?

A. The angel, who had the preach in the temple.

Q. What counsell tooke the high priests against them?

A. They would haue killed them.

Q. Howe were they define.

A. By the counsell of Gamaliel.

M 1

Q. What

Q. What troubles were there then?

A. The Grecians murmured because their widows were neglected in the daily ministering.

Q. What did the Apostles do?

A. They chose Deacons.

Q. What manner of men were they?

A. Men of good report, full of the holy Ghost & wisdom.

Q. Who were they?

A. Steuen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenias, &c. Nicholas.

Q. What is set down of Steuen?

A. He was full of the holy Ghost, and prooued by scripture that Christ was the true Messias.

Q. What

Q. What did the Iewes?

A. They brought false witnesses against him, and accused him of blasphemie.

Q. What did Steuen?

A. He defended himselfe and preached Christ. chap. 7.

Q. What did they to him?

A. They stoned him and he slept.

Q. Why was the Church thus dispersed? chap. 8.

A. Because of the persecution of Steuen.

Q. In what places was it thus planted?

A. In Samaria, Æthiopia, Damascus, Lidda, Saron, Ioppa, Cæsarea, Antioch.

Q. What was Samaria?

A. The chiefe citie of the kingdome of Israel.

Q. By whome was it builded?

M 2 A. By

A. By Omri.

Q. By whome was the gospel planted there?

A. By Philip, to whome Peter and Iohn were sent.

Q. What notable things are set downe of any man there?

A. The story of Simō Magus.

Q. What is set down of him?

A. He would haue bought the lioly ghost for money.

Q. What said Peter?

A. Thy money perish with thee.

Q. What is Æthiopia.

A. A countrie called in hebrew Chush of one of the sonnes of Cham.

Q. By whome was the gospel planted there?

A. By an Eunuch of Candaces queene of Æthiopia.

Q. Who

Q. Who converted the Eunuch?

A. Philip.

Q. What is Damascus?

A. A cittie in Syria builded in that place where Caine slewe Abel, as some write, and therefore call it Damaseck, that is, a bagge of blood.

Q. By whome was the gospel preached and planted there?

A. By the dispersed Disciples.

Q. What persecution was there then?

A. Saul gotte letters and a commission from the high priestes, to bring the Disciples bound to Hierusalem.

Q. What befell by the way?

A. A light shone about him, and a voice was heard, saying, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou

thou me? it is hard for thee to
kicke against the pricke.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was blind.

*Q. How was he restored to
sight?*

*A. Ananias was shewed him
in a vision who laid his hands
on him, and he receiued sight.*

Q. What did Paul then?

A. He preached Christ there.

*Q. Howe escaped he persecu-
tion?*

*A. He was let through a
wall in a basket.*

Q. What was Lidda?

*A. A cittie called in Hebrew
Lod, built by one Shemum of
the tribe of Benjamin.*

*Q. Who planted the Gospel
there?*

A. Peter.

*Q. What notable things
were*

were done there?

A. The curing of Aeneas who had kept his bed 8.yeres; and the raising of Tabitha to life at Ioppa.

Q. *What were Lidda, Saron, and Ioppa?*

A. Hauen-townes.

Q. *What was Caesarea?*

A. A cittie whereof there were two, one in Palestina, another in Phenicea.

Q. *What was done there?*

A. Cornelius was couerted.

Q. *Howe came Peter to Caesarea?*

A. An angel appeared vnto Cornelius in a vision and bad him send to Ioppa for Peter.

Q. *Howe durst Peter come vnto him he being a Gentile?*

A. The choosung of the

Gentiles was reuealed to him
in a vision, cap. 10.

Q. What was Antioch?

A. A citie on the flood O-
rentine; it is now called Alep-
po, there were sixteene of that
name built by Seleucus sonne
of Antiochus.

*Q. By whome was the gospel
planted there?*

A. By the dispersed disciples

Q. What was done there?

A. There the Disciples were
first named Christians?

Q. What is set down there el?

A. Agabus foretelleth a famine

*Q. What persecution fol-
lowed then?*

A. Herod slew Iames and
put Peter in prison.

Q. How was Peter deliuered?

A. By an angel.

Q. How was Herod punished?

A. The

A. The angel of the Lord smote him, and he was deuoured of worms, because he gaue not glorie vnto God.

Q. Rehearse Pauls first iourney?

A. Saleucia, Cyprus, Perga, Antiochia, Iconiũ, Lystra, Derbe.

Q. Who went with Paul?

A. Barnabas, cap. 13.

Q. What is Saleucia?

A. A citie of Syria, nowe called Solda.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Vnto Cyprus, an Island.

Q. Where landed they?

A. At Salamis.

Q. What did they there?

A. They preached and had Iohn their minister.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Paphos the cheife citie of the Island.

Q. What

Q. What did they there?

A. They conuerted Sergius Paul, & confirmed Elymas the sorcerer.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. Vnto Perga a citie in Pamphilia.

Q. What befell there?

A. Iohn departed frō them.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. Vnto Antioch in Pisidia.

Q. What did they there?

A. They conuerted many Gentiles, and the Iewes raised persecution, and he shooke the dust off his feete, and went to Iconium.

Q. What did he there?

A. He wanne many Iewes and Gentiles. chap. 14.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. Vnto Derbe & Lystra, cities of Iconium.

Q. What

Q. What did Paul at Lystra?

A. He healed a lame man.

Q. What said the people?

A. They said, Gods are come downe vnto vs in the likenesse of men: & the priest brought buls, and would haue sacrificed vnto them.

Q. What did Paul?

A. Hee preached and the people stoned him, but he rose vp and went to Derbe.

Q. What did Paul then?

A. He visited the churches which he had taught, confirming them.

Q. Rehearse the places which Paul visited.

A. Derbe, Iconiū, Lystra, Antiochia, Perga, Attalia.

Q. What exercises used he in this visitation?

A. Three: praier, preaching, and

and fasting.

Q. What did he betwixt his first and second iourney?

Chap. 15.

A. He went to the council at Ierusalē about the deciding of a controuersie.

Q. What was the controuersie?

A. Whether they could be saued without the circumcision.

Q. What was concluded?

A. That the Gentiles should not be troubled with ceremonies.

Q. Rehearse Pauls second iourney.

A. Syria, Cilicia, Lystra, Derbe, Phrygia, Galatia, Mysia, Troas, Samothracia, Neapolis, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berza, Athens, Corinth, Cenchrea, Ephesus, Cæsarea, and Antioch.

Q. Whome did he take with him?

him?

A. Syllas.

Syria, is a countrie. Cilicia
a countrey now called Carme-
nia.

Q. What did he at Lystra?

A. He circumcised Timo- Chap. 16.
theus a Grecian.

Misia, is a countrey of Na-
tolia. Troas, a citie called An-
tigone.

Q. What befell there?

A. A man of Macedonia ap-
peared vnto Paul in a vision,
who said, Come and helpe.

Samothracia, is an Iland.

Neapolis, a haven towne in
the borders of Thracia, and
Macedonia.

Philippi, a citie of Macedo-
nia, where Alexander the great
was borne, now called Philip-
pis.

Q. What

Q. What did Paul there?

A. He conuerted Lydia, & deliuered a maid from the possession of the deuill.

Q. What became of Paul then?

A. He was beaten and cast into prison.

Q. What did he then?

A. He conuerted the iaylor.

Q. By whome was he deliuered?

A. By the magistrates, because he was a Romane.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Amphipolis and Apollonia.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Thessalonica.

Q. What did he there?

A. He conuerted many people.

Q. What

Q. What did the Iewes?

A. They persecuted him.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Athens, the most flourishing Vniuersitie in the world, yet now there remaineth nothing of it, but a strong castle, called Sythum.

Q. What did Paul at Athens?

A. He disputed with the philosophers, and conuerted Dionysius Ariopagita, and a woman called Damaris, with others.

Q. Whither went Paul the?

A. To Corinth.

Q. What did he there?

Chap. 18.

A. He preached and conuerted Crispus the ruler of the Synagogue.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Cenchrea, where he
shore

shore his head.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Ephesus.

Q. What did he there?

A. He preached: he bade them farewell with a promise to returne: Apollos preached there.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Cæsarea Stratonice and so to Ierusalem, and Antioch in Syria.

Q. Rehearse Pauls third journey.

A. Phrygia, Gallatia, Ephesus, Grecia, Macedonia, Philippi, Troas, Assos, Miletene, Chios, Samos, Troglum, Miletum, Choos, Rhodes, Patara, Phenicea, Tyrus, Ptolomais, Cæsarea, and Ierusalem.

Galatia, is a countrey now called

called Gallogrecia.

Q. What did he at Ephesus?

A. He preached: he burnt the conjurers bookes; and Demetrius raised a tumult, which was appeased by the town-clerke. Chap. 19.

Q. Whither went Paul then?

A. Into Macedonia a part of Greece, called Eumathia. Chap. 20.

Q. What did Paul at Troas?

A. He preached, and raised Eutychus to life.

Affos, a citie of Myfia; now Apollonia.

Mitelenē, an Iland in the sea Egzum.

Chios, an Iland.

Samos, an Iland.

Trogillium, a citie of Lidia.

Miletum, a citie of Careia, where he sent for the Elders of Ephesus.

Q. What

Q. What did he then?

A. He committed Christ's flocke vnto them. He warned them of false teachers. He prayed with them, and bad them farewel. And so wēt to Choos, Rhodes, Patara. Phenicea, a countrey.

Ptolomais, a citie of Phenicea.

Tyrus, a citie of Phenicea.

Q. Where did he tarry there?

A. In the house of Philip one of the seauen Deacons, who had 4. daughters which were prophetisses.

Q. What befell there?

A. Agabus foretold Paul of his bonds.

Q. Whither went Paul then?

A. To Ierusalem.

Chap. 21.

Q. What

Q. What did he there?

A. He rehearsed the wonderfull works of God done by his hands.

Q. What counsell did they give him?

A. To purifie himselfe.

Q. What befell to him as he was purging himselfe?

A. The people would haue killed him.

Q. How escaped he?

A. The chiefe captain Ly-
sias deliuered him, and carried
him into the castle.

Q. What did he with him?

A. He let him yeeld an ac-
count of his doctrine before Chap. 22
the Iewes.

*Q. What would they haue
done with him?*

A. They would haue whip-
ped him.

Q. How

Q. How escaped he?

A. Because he was a Roman.

Q. What was done with him then?

A. He brought him before a counsell.

Q. What was done with him then?

A. He was smitten at the commandment of Ananias the high priest.

Chap. 23.

Q. How was the counsell dissolved?

A. The Sadduces & Pharisees contended about the resurrection.

Q. Whither went Paul then?

A. He was brought unto Cæsarea before Felix.

Q. Why was he sent thither?

A. Because the Jewes sought

to kill him.

Q. What did he at Caesarea?

A. He yeilded an account of his life and doctrine before Felix, Festus, and king Agrippa.

Q. Who were his accusers?

A. The high priests & Ter-
tullus an oratour. Chap. 24.

Q. Why did not Felix loose him?

A. Because he looked for a bribe.

Q. Why did he leave him in prison?

A. To pleasure the Iewes.

Q. Why did Paul appeale to Cesar?

A. Because Festus would have caried him to Ierusalem. Chap. 25.

Q. Who was with Agrippa?

A. Bernice.

Q. Re-

Q. Rehearse Pauls first journey.

A. Sydon, Cyprus, Cilicia Pamphilia, Mira, Gnidum, Creta, Salmona, Faire haue, Clauda, Malta, Syracuse, Rhodgium, Puteoli, the market of Appius, three Tauernes, and Rome.

Q. Who went with Paul?

A. Julius the Centurion, and Aristarchus of Macedonia.

Sydon, a citie in Cilicia.

Cyprus, an Iland in the Mediterranean sea.

Cilicia, a countrey in Asia minor, binding the Mediterranean sea.

Mira, a citie in Licia,

Gnidum, a citie of Caria, Peloponnesus.

Creta, an Iland in the Mediterranean

in the sea called Claudia.

Salmona, a promontorie in
Candia.

Faire hauens, a place in
Candia.

Clauda, an Iland by Creta.

Q. What befell to Paul then?

A. He was in great tem- Chap. 27.
pests.

Malta, is an Iland in the
Mediterranean sea.

Q. What befell there?

A. Paul suffered shippe- Chap. 28.
wracke: a viper did hang on
his hand, and he not hurt: he
healed Publius of a feauer.

Syracuse, a haven in Sicilia,
in times past called Sicania,
Tinnacria, Triquetra, because
it was three cornered.

Rhegium, a citie in Cala-
bria in Italy, now called Rhe-

gium.
Puteoli,

Puteoli, a citie in Campania.

Q. What did Paul there?

A. He remained 7. daies with the brethren.

Appij forum, is a way so called, made by the soldiours of Appius Cæcus, in which way were three tauernes.

Rome, the cheife citie of Italie.

Q. What did the Centurion with him?

A. He deliuered the prisoners to the generall captaine, but Paul was suffered to dwell by himselfe, with a soldier that kept him.

Q. What did he then?

A. He assembled the Iewes, and yeelded an account of his life and doctrine, and the cause of his imprisonment.

Q. How

Q. How long remained he in Rome?

A. Two yeares, preaching the word to all that came vnto him, and at length he was beheaded by Nero.

F I N I S,

Robat

REVELATION.

Q. Why is this booke called the Revelation?

A. Because it containeth things reuealed to Iohn.

Q. Where were they reuealed?

A. In Patmos, whither he was banished by Domitian the Emperour.

Q. What was Patmos.

*A. An Iland in the sea called *Egeum*, one of those Ilands called *Sporades*.*

*Q. Where lyeth this Sea *Egeum*?*

A. It is between Greece and Asia the lesse, & is in that place the diuision betweene Europe and Asia.

Q. When was this reuealed?

A. On the Lords day.

Q. By whom?

A. By God the Father, who sent

sent it by his Angell, Christ Iesu.

Q. What is the end of this booke?

A. The end is, that we by reading, hearing, and keeping it, might become blessed.

Q. How is this booke diuided?

A. Into two parts, the first concerneth things present: the second things to come.

Q. What are those thinges which cōcerned the present time?

A. The seuen Epistles to the seuen Churches of Asia y^e lesse, figured by y^e seue Candlesticks.

Q. What call you those seuen Churches?

A. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

Q. How are those Epistles diuided?

A. Euery of those Epistles do receiue a like diuision, that

is, first an Exordiū or entrance:
the second an Aduertisement:
the third is the Conclusion.

*Q. What is principally to be
observed in the Exordium?*

A. Hee taketh a speciall title, to stirre vp them to whom he writeth, and to giue credit to the matter whereof he writeth.

Q. What doth hee in the second part of his Epistle?

A. First hee commendeth the good of euery Church. Secondly hee reproveth the euill.

Q. What doth he in the Conclusion?

A. Euery Conclusion hath first an exhortation, secondly a promise.

Q. First to begin with the Epistle to the Church of Ephesus, in the entrance what title taketh he?

A. He that holdeth the se-

uen

seven starres in his right hand,
and walketh in the midst of
the seven golden Candlesticks.

*Q. What commendeth he in
that Church?*

A. Their labour, patience,
triall of teachers, and hating
the worke of the Nicolai-
tans.

Q. What is reponed?

A. The leaving theyr first
love.

*Q. In the Conclusion what is
his exhortation?*

A. Let him that hath eares
to hear, heare: and it is one and
the same to all the Churches.

Q. What doth he promise?

A. The Paradise of God.

*Q. In the Epistle to the church
of Smyrna what is his title?*

A. The first and last which
was dead and is alive.

Q. What is commended?

A. The workes of faith, pa-

tient bearing of tribulatio, and
pouertie.

Q. What is reprov'd?

A. The blasphemy of hypocrites, which say they are Jewes, but are not, but the Synagoge of Sathan.

Q. What is his promise?

A. Not to be hurt of the second death.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Pergamus what is his title?

A. He that hath the sharpe sword with two edges.

Q. What is commended?

A. Their constancie in the dayes of triall, and in a place dangerous.

Q. What is reprov'd?

A. The doctrine of Balaam and of the Nicholaitans.

Q. What is his promise?

A. Manna hidden, and a white stone with a new name in it.

Q. In

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Thiatyra what is his title?

A. The sonne which hath his eyes like a flame of fire, and his feete like fine brasse.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

A. Worke, loue, faith, patience, better at the last then at the first.

Q. What is reponed?

A. Iesabell a false Prophetesse teaching fornication, and to eat things offered to Idols.

Q. What is the promise?

A. The morning starre.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Sardis, what is his title?

A. He that hath the seuen spirits of God, and the seuen starres.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

N 4 A. A

A. A fewe which haue not defiled their garments, but walked in white.

Q. What is reprobued?

A. A name to liue, but are dead, workes vnperfect.

Q. What is the promise?

A. White array, their names to be put in the booke of life, and to be confessed before the Father and his Angels.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Philadelphia, what is his title?

A. He that is holy and true, which hath the key of *Dauid*, which openeth and no man shutteth, which shutteth & no man openeth.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

A. A litle strength kept my word, not denied my name.

Q. What is reprobued?

A. The Sinagogue of *Sathan*, which say they are *Iewes* and

and are not, but lye.

Q. What is the promise?

A. To bee a pillar in the house of God, to haue written vpon him the name of God, and of the Citie of God, and to haue a new name.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Laodicea, what is his title?

A. Amen, the faithfull and true witnesse, that beginning of the creatures of God.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

A. Nothing, yet a Church and teacheth it.

Q. What is reprobued?

A. Neither hot nor colde, vaine glory, it is miserable, wretched, poore, blinde, and naked.

Q. What is the promise?

A. To sit with Christ vpon his throne.

Q. What doth the second part

N 5 of

of this booke concerne?

A. Things that were to come afterward. *Cap. 5. 1.*

*Q. How is this second part di-
uided?*

A. Into two parts: first the oration of the Reuelation, *ch. 5.* the second, the declaration of the same in the rest of the booke.

*Q. Who was the occasion of
this Reuelation?*

A. God the Father, who is described, first by his Throne, *5. 2.* secondly by his company attending vpon him. *vers. 4.* Thirdly by the worship given to him. *vers. 8.*

*Q. How is this Reuelation de-
clared?*

A. It is deliuered and declared in two bookes: of the first hee speaketh here to the end of the 9. chap. of the second booke he beginneth in the 10. chap.

ter, & it continueth to the end of this booke.

Q. What is said of the first booke?

A. Three things : first of the booke it selfe : secondly, who should open the booke: thirdly, of the matter in it.

Q. What is said of the booke it selfe?

A. Three things: first what it was in the hand of God: secondly, that it was writtē within and without: thirdly, that it was sealed with seven seales.

Cap. 5. 7.

Q. What saith the holy Ghost of the opening of this booke?

A. First an Angel seekes for one to open it : *vers. 2.* secondly, Iohn weepes because there is not one found to open it: thirdly, an Elder shewed that the Lyon of the Tribe of Iuda, the Lambe which was killed should

should open the booke.

Q. How is the matter of this booke set forth?

A. The Lambe openeth the seuen seales, at the opening of every scale a seuerall vision is shewed.

Q. What vision appeared when the first scale was opened?

A. A white horse, and hee that sat on him had a bowe and a crowne.

Q. What appeared when the second was opened?

A. A red horse, and he that sat on him had a great sword.

Q. What appeared when the third was opened?

A. A blacke horse, and hee that sat on him had ballance.

Q. What appeared when the fourth was opened?

A. A pale horse, death sat on him, and hell followed him.

Q. What appeared when the fifth was opened?

A. The

A. The soules of the which were killed for, the word of God.

Q. What appeared when the sixt seale was opened?

A. A great Earth-quake, the Sunne was blacke, and the Moone like bloud, an Angell sealing Gods children that the destroyers should not touch them.

Q. What appeared when the seuenh seale was opened?

A. Seuen Angels with seuen Trumpets, to forewarne the world of Gods vengeance.

Q. Having thus gone through the first booke, we are come to the little booke, what dooth this set downe to vs?

A. First the estate of the Church in this life, secondly the glory of it in the world to come.

Q. What dooth he set downe of
the

the Church in this world:

A. First her comfort by the ministry of the word in the 10. and eleuen Chapters: secondly her afflictions.

Q. What is said for the ministrie?

A. First the booke is given to Iohn to eate, and he is commaunded to prophesie. Secondly it is confirmed & established by the two witnesses two Oliue trees, and two candlestickes, and the same continued by reuiuing the two witnesses which were slaine.

Q. By whom is the Church afflicted?

A. First by the beast out of the bottomelesse pit: secondly by the red dragon that old Serpent: thirdly with the beast with seuen heads & ten hornes: fourthly, by the beast with two hornes like the Lambe: fifthly, the

the whore of Babilon : first-
ly, the beast with the false
prophet:seuēthly,by Gog and
Magog.

*Q. Is the Church overwhel-
med with these afflictions?*

A. No, the Lord mixeth
these troubles with comforts :
first the woman pursued by
the dragon hath a place to rest
in:secondly the Lambe by the
everlasting Gospell cōforteth
his: thirdly the seuen Angels
sing the song of Moses.

*Q. What becommeth of the
aduersaries?*

A. Michaell and his Angels
fight against the dragō:second-
ly the seuen Angels powre out
the seuen vials of wrath vpon
them: thirdly, the beast, the
false prophet,the whore of Ba-
bilon, Gog and Magog, and
the olde Serpent are all ouer-
thrown,and Gods people free-
ed from them.

Q. Ha-

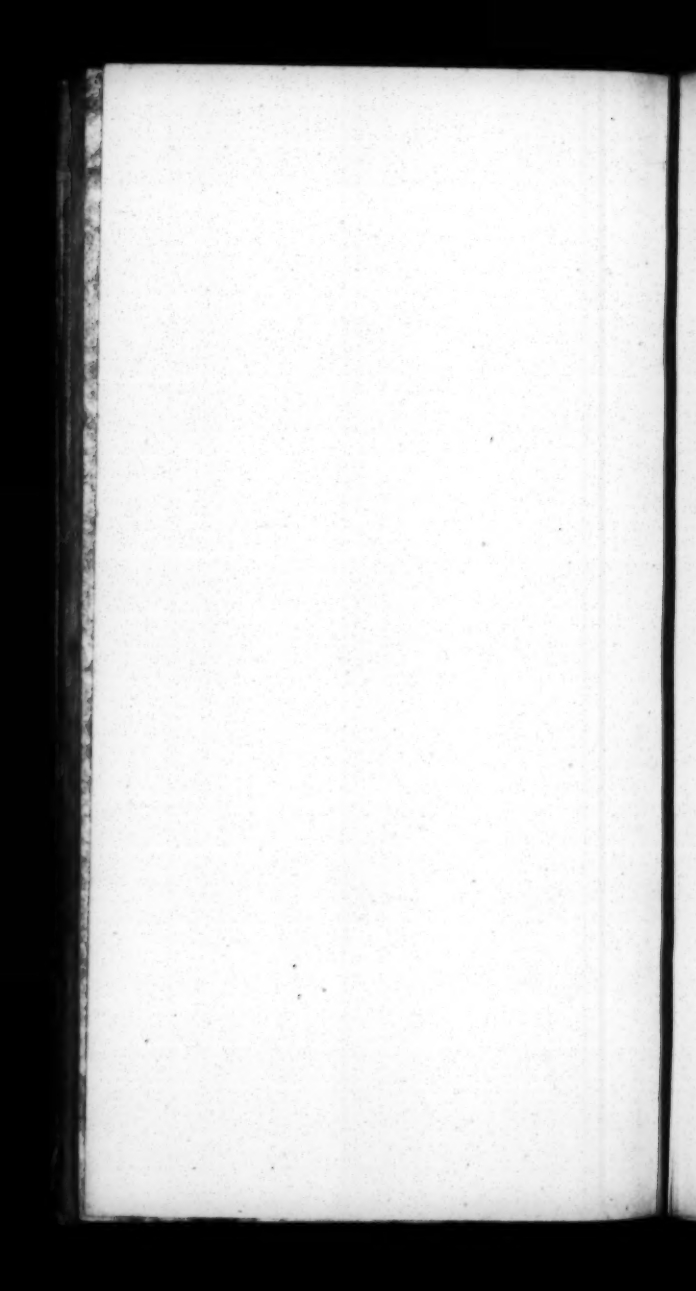
2. Having thus described
the afflictions of the Church tri-
umphant in this world, what saith he
of the glory of it?

A. In setting forth the
Church triumphant, hee doth
describe first the making of all
things new fitting for the bride:
secondly the glory and excel-
lencie of the Lambes wife:
thirdly, the earnest desire of
all the elect, saying: Come
Lord Iesus.

FINIS.



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Bible ... 1602.

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 $(-H1, 12)$ $I-M^{12}$ N^{10}
 $(-N9, 10)$.

Condition: All pairs
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conjugate.

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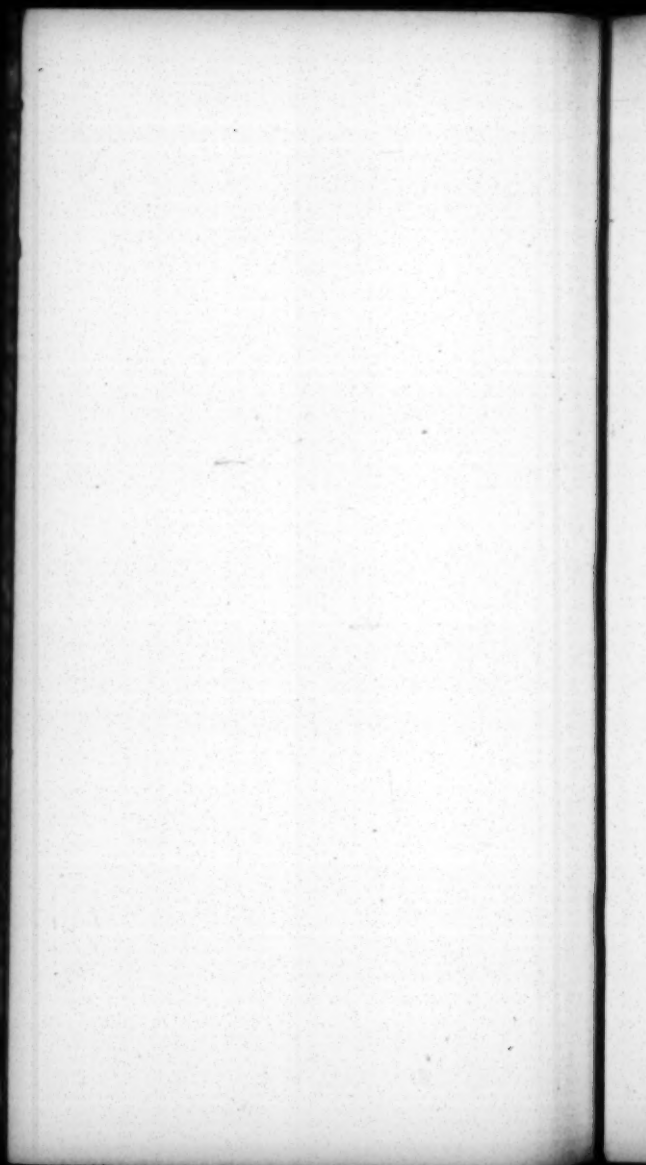
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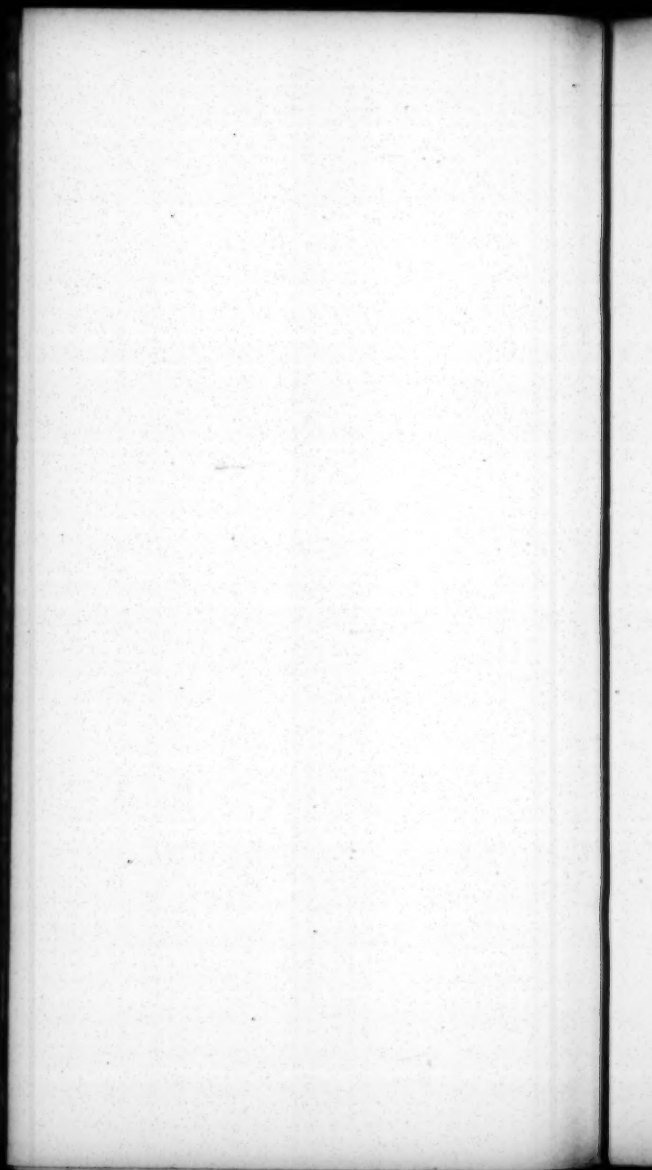
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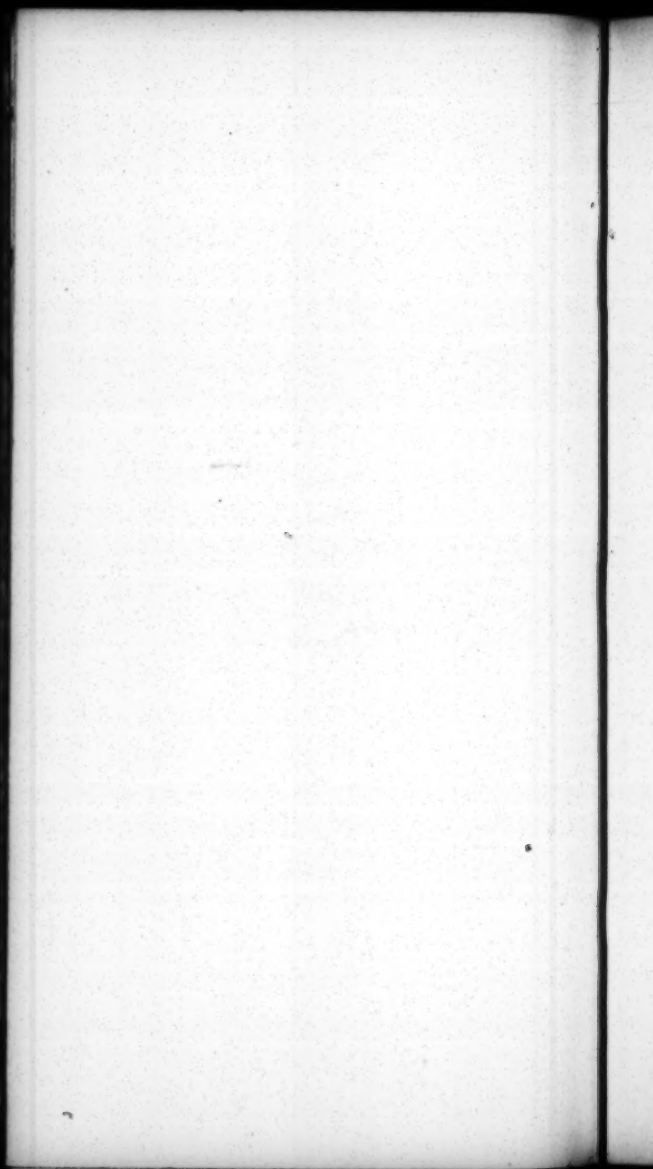
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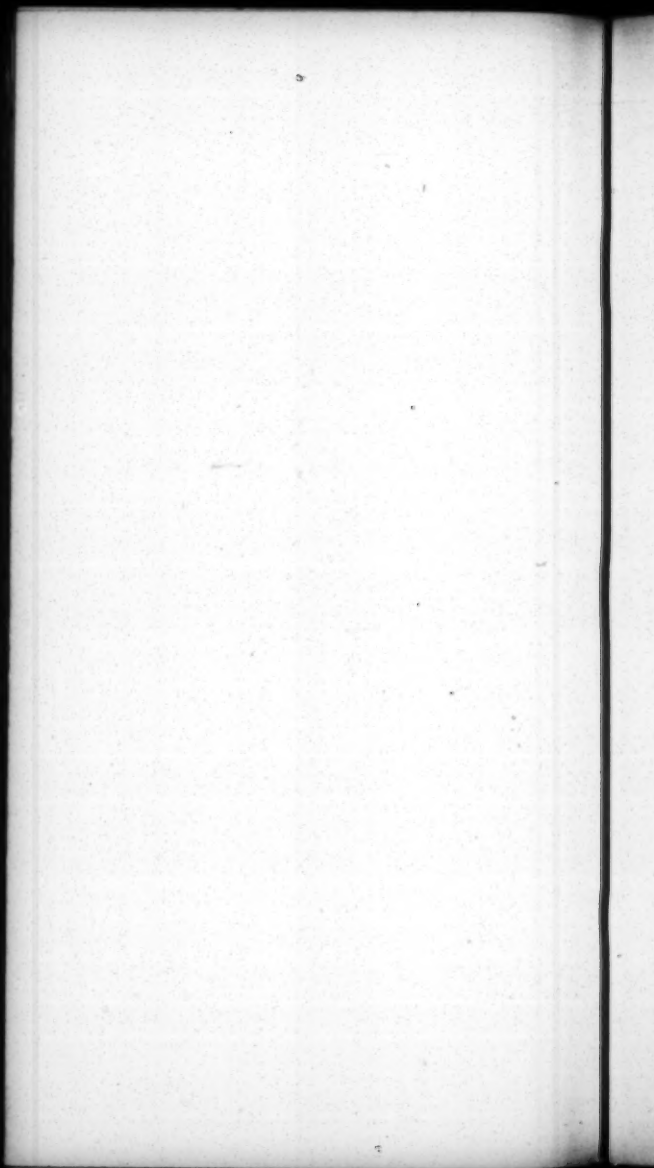
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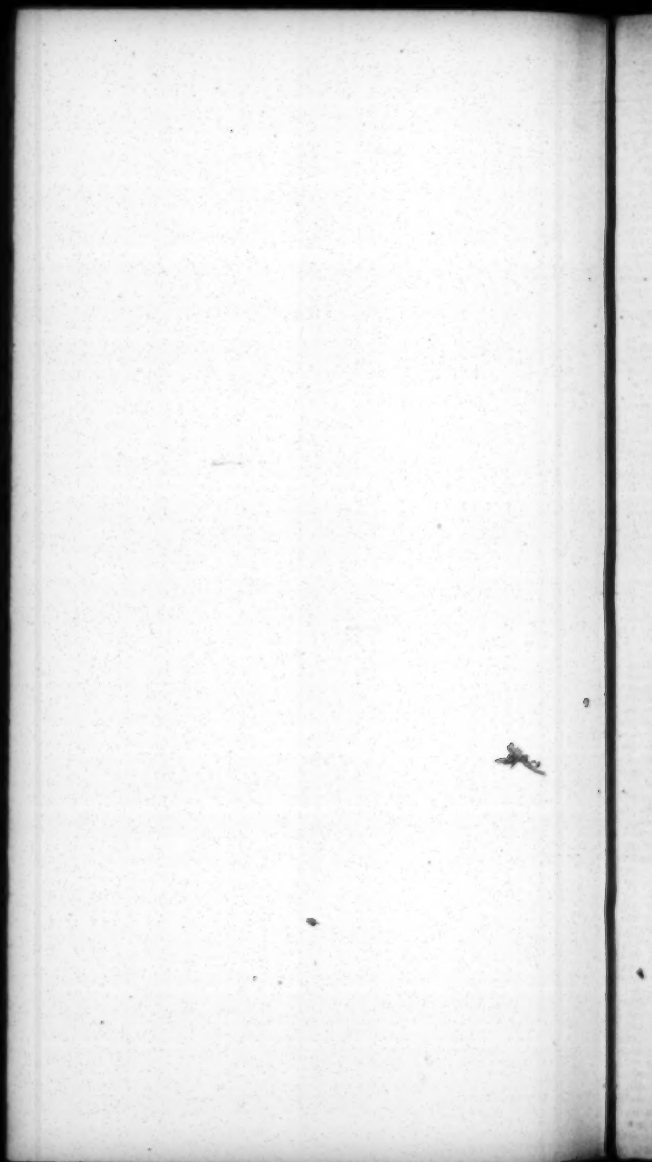
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